the human form, and covered with hieroglyph

in this instance the inscription was again at

Mrs. Howe, Boston's best, smartest at least, takes revenge on the Atlantic Monthly,

from whose pages she is now excluded as the

rangements peculiar to small villages and pro-

exhibit how amiable one woman can be to an-

the "smart young woman" will perform. We do not wish to be inveigled into giving her an audience. And we do not want to be all the

time afraid that if we enter upon an article whose title is not offensive, we may encounter that vul

gar person whose style and whose conceits we

A rich mire of nickel and plumbago has been discovered in Morris county, N. J., and is

about to be worked by New York capitalists.

The nickel found is said to repay the expense of

working the mine, irrespective of other metals

found in the same bed. In connection with this

DEATH IN THE WALL -The People's Jour

nal of Health has 'an article with this fearfu

title, which is an attack on wall paper. The

A good clean paper is certainly more pleasan

to the eye than a fissured and smutty wall, whose scales of lime are continually peeling off and soiling every garment which comes in contact with it. And if a proper selection is made,

ath this another, and yet another. The estery was solved. The cause of the evil was ident. Nothing would have induced us to eep in that apartment. None could tell how ach of the elements of disease that thickly-pered wall had retained. None knew how ach of death there was in the wall! It seemed if it gave out a positively sickening ador now.

igh price of meats, we advise attention to the

Hens are not gluttons. Let them have in in abundance, and they will eat only what

by need.

Provide a wide box of gravel, earth, sand, les, and old plaster, or finely broken oyster bils, for them to roll in and to pick out such

ne city of Modena in Italy, and about four illes around it, when the workmen arrived at the depth of sixty feet they come to a bed of halk, which they bore with an augur five feet cep. They then withdraw from the pit before he augur is removed, and upon its extraction he water bursts up through the aperture with year yielders and quickly. Ells this new made

de depth of fourteen feet are found the re-nains of an ancient city—paved streets, houses, oors, and different pieces of mosaic. Under-eath is a soft earth, made up chiefly of vegeta-le matter, and at twenty-six feet acep large reces entire, such as walnut trees, with walnuts till on the stem, and the leaves and branches in a perfect state of preservation. At twenty-ight feet deep a soft chalk is found, mixed with

other. Gail Hamilton gets this "setting-out:"

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COCK, DUCKS, &c. SANVAS-BACK DUCKS.

The First of the Season.

HIGHLY INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE. GENERAL SHERMAN'S GRAND MARCH.

correspondence from Hilton Head under date of December 15th. Full details of General Sherman's operations are given. We clip a portion of the account:

For the last fortnight, some word from Sherman, through scouts or couriers, has been looked for in this department. The blockading fleet have been watchful to pick up boats issuing from the streams south of Hilton Head, being advised that some intelligence from Sherman might arrive in that manner. But day after day passed and nothing came.

About a fortnight ago General Foster collected what force he could in his department, striping many points almost entirely of troops, and leaving guard-tours to the citizens, who were all impressed for garrison duty. With about THE DIVERSION FROM PORT ROYAL.

all impressed for garrison duty. With about six thousand men, on transports, he ascended Broad river, and landed at a point within five miles of Pocotaligo Bridge, on the Charleston and Savannah railroad, advanced immediately, intending to cut the road, and so prevent rein-prements from the north reaching Savannah, the nature of the country over which he passed as favorable until he arrived within a mile of was favorable until he arrived within a mile of the railroad, where it became swampy and impenetrable, save along a single narrow road, commanded by a rebel fort, which, being within easy reach of Savannah, could be readily reinforced from that point. A determined assault on the fort was repulsed, and, on our troops attempting to withdraw to another position, the rebels attacked in turn, but were driven back with heavy loss. Gen. Foster rearranged his plans and advanced by another road, making steady progress toward the railroad, and, finally, partially commanding it by heavy guns, to work which it was necessary to cut an opening through the dense, swampy forests. From work which it was necessary to cut an opening through the dense, swampy forests. From this position our troops could see the smoke of passing engines, and hear the rumble of trains which were passing to and from Savannah, with unusual industry. On Sunday, the 11th instant, the trains ceased running; some say from a lucky shot through a locomotive, but probably because General Sher-

on Sunday morning, the 11th inst., parties from plantations came down reporting heavy cannonading in the direction of Savannah, and at Fort Pulaski during the preceding night shells could be seen bursting over or near the town. Early Monday morning the gunboat Flag came steaming up from the south, having on board Captain Duncan, Myron Amick, and George W. Quinby, three of Sherman's scouts, and the first of his couriers reaching our lines of the capture of Savannah; now he was certain of the city, with strong hopes of its garrison.

General Sherman remained in consultation with General Foster and Admiral Dahlgren for several hours, during which time, of course, plans for the co-operation of Foster's army and the fleet were arranged. I have it, on the authority of one who heard the remark, that Sherman declared that all the navy in the world could not, unaided, capture Savannah. About

and the first of his couriers reaching our lines since he set out from Atlanta.

Captain Duncan brought a despatch from General Howard, dated the 9th inst., on the Savannah Canal, saying: "We have had perfect success, and the army is in fine spirits."

The captain Duncan brought a despatch from turned up the Ogeechee river, and rejoined his army.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT MACALLISTER.

On the 13th inst., Hazen's division (commanded by General Sherman himself formerly), of the light inst. vannah, running from the Savannah river to he Ogeechee river, but it is, as far as business s concerned, an obsolete affair. Captain Duncan and his companions left

Captain Duncan and his companions left Sherman's army at Savannah Canal on the evening of the 9th, with written despatches from Generals Sherman and Howard and General Foster. They embarked in a dugout, and paddled down the Ogeechee river, hiding during the day. On Saturday night they floated by Fort McAllister and the enemy's picket boats, during a rain-storm, and emerged into Ossibaw Sound, where they were discovered and picked up by the Federal gunboat Flag. They passed under the bridge over the Ogeechee river on the Gulf Railroad, which was then burning, having probably been fired by the rebels to prevent Sherman's army crossing, not knowing that he had already crossed. The gunboat Flag set sail immediately for Hilton Head, and arrived here with her welcome passengers, on the morning of Monday, the 12th engers, on the morning of Monday, the 12th

The news of Sherman's safety spread with the wings of the air, and in an hour or two flags fluttered from many buildings on the island, and decked out the numerous shipping in the har-

In the mean time salutes were fired from Fort Pulaski as a given signal to apprise Sherman that his despatches had been received.

Captain Duncan and his compagnons du voyage were dressed in what may be considered the habits of Confederate citizens, not omitting in their make ups a moderate allowance of rents and tatters, to give their garb an air of plausibility. Their eyes glistened for want of sleep, and they ate with Gallic vivacity. They had not dared venture to shore while journeying down the Ogeechee: and they couldn't sleep or down the Ogeechee; and they couldn't sleep or eat very well on the gunboat Flag, for it must be remembered they are Western lads, and on salt water for the first time. In a word, they

HOW SHERMAN MARCHED. These scouts report that throughout the narch the army moved in four columns, Howard on the right, and Slocum on the left, with

somewhere in this tract of 18,000 square miles if the search for him had been very earnest.

Immediately after leaving Atlanta, the column marching toward Macon devastated the country for miles west of the Macon and Atlanta Railroad, in order to retard the progress of Hood, should be attempt to follow in on Sherman's rear WHAT OPPOSITION WAS ENCOUNTERED.

Not the least significant and cheering fact of he march is that but very little opposition to he grand raid, or rather occupation, was met. In their haste to fly, bridges over the smaller treams were, in several instances, left unburned y the citizens. They were terrified out of dis-retion, and failed to respond to the despairing ppeals of Generals and Legislators to fell trees, place was the road seriously blockaded, and the stores that were burned were fired by the rebel cavalry, who were feared by the agricultural Georgians as much as the Yankees. The horses were secreted in the swamps to escape both parties. We got nearly all, because the indispensable negro was very apt to designate the spot where the coming cavalry nags were to be found. Our troops had a few skirmishes, in all of which they were successful. If Wheeler de. of which they were successful. If Wheeler de-cated Kilpatrick at any time, no one in Sher-man's army was aware of the fact when our

THE CAPTURE OF MILLEDGEVILLE. THE CAPTURE OF MILLEDGEVILLE.

The rebel papers make no mention of the Indicrous fact that Milledgeville was surrendered to our scouts two days before the main army reached the town. These scouts were met by the Mayor, who insisted on surrendering the place, only asking that private property should be respected. These triumphant captors, aftertheir informal entree, proceeded to open the penitentiary, releasing about one hundred and

Our scouts assert that Sherman has completely destroyed the great railroad quadrilateral, of which Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, and Savannah are the four corners. The railroad leading east from Atlanta to Augusta is destroyed for over seventy miles, including bridges over the Yellow and contiguous rivers. The railroad running couth from Atlanta to Macon is destroyed for

shed, and depot building burned, and every culvert blown up. For miles on the Macon and Savannah, and the Augusta and Savannah roads the track is carried over marshy territory by extensive trestle-work. This is all burned, and will be very difficult to replace. In all, Sherman has completely destroyed nearly 400 miles of railroad track, and as he was nearly a month in doing it, we may readily believe that it is well done. twenty regiments.

The First and Finest Canvas-back

The Second Hard to Montgomery, state of the Secason

Have just been received at the Secason

How just been received the spinola court-martial of thinks; that the railroad running from Allanta to Montgomery, state that the landholders are found again, with leaves and branches of trees as before.

The protraction of the Spinola court-martial of the Mexica form and the Mexica form the Committee of Ways and the state and the second the the provided and other hand the second the second of the Secason

How just been reduced three-fourths, and the supplied to define the spinola court-martial of the section of the Spinola court-martial of the Mexica form the Committee of Ways and the supplied by the middle and the supplied to the spinola court-martial of the spinola court-martial of the section of the Spinola court-martial of the spinola court-mart

hope to add something to it before the close of

We have the assurance that the army has fared sumptuously off the country, abundant supplies being found on every plantation. Every day details for foreging were made from each regiment, who sallied forth, generally returning in a vehicle or on horseback, laden with poultry, sweet potatoes, corn, bread, bacon, honey, and many et ceteras. More cattle, sheep, and hogs were driven in than could be used. In such event, like old buffalo hunters, they appropriated only the tongues and tender-loins. Superfluous horses, or those that became temporarily disabled, were shot. This is war according to Sherman.

From our own train issues of coffee and hardbread were made, but seldom any thing else.

bread were made, but seldom any thing else. CONDITION OF ROADS. The roads were generally in good travelling order, and not seriously obstructed. In the march down from Millen the army moved with more difficulty, owing to the swampy nature of the country. Their march, however, was un-

Was fine throughout. Some rain fell—not enough to injure the roads for military movements.

Sherman rested his army from marching on Sundays, though in other labor it was rather more active on that day than any other. The average distance marched per day was ten miles.

REBEL PRISONERS. Up to reaching Savannah our army had collected two thousand rebel prisoners, who were brought along.

On Wednesday morning, the 14th instant, General Sherman came down the Ogeechee river steady progress toward the railroad, and, finally, partially commanding it by heavy guns, to work which it was necessary to cut an opening through the dense, swampy forests. From this position our troops could see the moke of passing engines, and hear the numble of trains which were passing to and from Savannah, with unusual industry. On Sunday, the 11th instant, the trains ceased running; some say from a lucky shot through a tocomotive, but probably because General Sherman occupied the railroad just outside Savannah. General Foster's loss in the attempt to teize the railroad, will reach 1,000. The movement was an effective diversion in Sherman's avor, keeping 3,000 or 4,000 rebels in his front, to defend the railroad and relieving Sherman of that number, who would otherwise have particitated in the diverted feature of Savannah. He was nost cordially greeted by General Foster and Admiral Dahlgren. Sherman looked a little rusty, and wore the same drooping, round-top, felt hat, which was observable for not being new when he flanked Atlanta; but he was in buoyant of his sanguine traits can. He said that the resistance to his march was less than he anticipated. The enemy had nibbled a little at his army had lived luxuriantly off the necessities of Lee's and Hood's armies, and he had destroyed railroads, beyond repair during the war. the railroad, will reach 1,000. The railroad and relieving Sherman's for, keeping 3,000 or 4,000 rebels in his front, defend the railroad and relieving Sherman of at number, who would otherwise have particited in the direct defence of Savannah. Had the the railroad sherman in the country in which he operated, General Foster would have had little difficulty in seizing the railroad:

The whole story of his march could be summed up in a few words: he had not only accomplished every thing he had deemed probable, but many things which were simply possible. Among the latter was the capture of Savannah; now he was certain of the city, with same and its garrison.

thority of one who heard the remark, that Sherman declared that all the navy in the world could not, unaided, capture Savannah. About 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon Sherman re-

minutes from the time the word to storm was given, our flag floated from the fort, which is strongly built of sand, with deep ditches and massive parapets. The garrison, consisting of three hundred men, were captured, together with twenty-three fine guns of heavy caliber! The loss of the division in the charge was seventy killed and wounded. The great strength of Fort McAllister renders its capture by storm a feat of arms second to no valorous achievement of the war. It was General Hazen's division that bore the brunt of Hardee's attack upon our right at Jonesboro, the day before the

SHERMAN'S POSITION AROUND SAVANNAH. General Sherman feels certain that Savannah is his legitimate property, and the position of his forces around it at this moment would seem

ingly outnumbered. The garrison cannot be well supplied, for long before Sherman approached the city he had cut all its railroads except the Gulf line and the Charleston line. The former is a branch road, and could contribute little in men and means, and the capacity of the latter is limited.

ity of the latter is limited.

The waterbatteries below Savannah are on the south side of the river, and are liable to fall as Fort McAllister fell, provided enough firm land can be found in the rear of them to permit

SHERMAN'S NEW BASE. Sherman has now as safe and convenient a base of supplies as Grant. Indeed in some respect he has advantages over the armies on the James. His supplies ascend the Ogeechee ing by a few miles transportation over a splen did shell road. His flanks are protected by the Savannah river on the left, and the Ogeechee of n an invigorating winter climate, as you ma magine from the fact that I write with my coa ff and my pocket-handkerchief in easy support distance, and I am thirty miles north of the tude of Savannah. The weather is delici-ly spring-like; just such a day as you would

think clever for a Northern June. WHERE GRANT EXPECTED SHERMAN TO COME OUT

Savannah with whatever swiftness he choose to employ. NO DESIGN TO ATTACK MACON OR AUGUST It is evident now that Sherman never intende o attack Macon or Augusta, and his cleve

not be of any advantage. THE TROOPS WANT TO GO TO SOUTH CAROLIN o expect that the next census of the State the dirst fired on the flag now planted again on i borders will be very easily taken. It will be impossible to restrain the men; and it is almost impossible to wish to have them restrained from the contract of t wiping from existence so foul an enemy to the

General Littlefield has been at Hilton Head for several days, charged with organizing the negroes accompanying Sherman into regiments

From every quarter I hear that the rebel stories about Kilpatrick's defeat are false. Kil-patrick was not wounded, and I cannot ascer-tain that he even lost his hat—the only trophy claimed by the Richmond press from what they

Professor Anderson unrolled the mummy GOVERNOR ISHAM G. HARRIS'S LAST.-The last week before the New York Historical Socie following proclamation, issued by Governor Harris, was picked up on the battle-field, in ty. The sarcophagus was found in 1842, in the house of a peasant living at Gowmee, on the front of Nashville, on Saturday last. From what has occurred in the past few days, it is banks of the Nile, opposite Thebes. The tomb from which it had been taken was visited, and evident that the Governor was slightly mistaken found to be hewn out of the solid rock. From

in his calculations:

HD. OR'S ARMY OF TENN., IN PREST OF NASHYILLE, PAYIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE, Dec. 7, 1884. FAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE, Dec. 7, 1884. TENNESSEE, Dec. 7, 1884. TENNESSEE, Dec. 7, 1884. The Confederate army is here for the purpose of driving the invader from our soil, and relieving you from the rule of the most absolute and lawless despotism—planting upon the dome of your capital the flag of the government of your choice, and securing to you the protection of law and civil government.

For near three years the rod of the tyrant has been over you. While the hired minions of a wicked despotisf have outraged every right, laid waste our farms, burned our houses, stolen our property, murdered our citizens in cold blood, dragged to loathsome prisons our people, suppressed the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press, exacted the most odious and disguisting oaths, and heaped every insult that malice could invent upon our mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters; and even now in the wantonness of their supposed power, they coolly debate the mode of apportioning our lands between our slaves and their vandal soldiery, whose hands are yet red with the blood of our gallant sons.

We have driven the enemy in confusion to the inscriptions, the tomb was supposed to have been constructed about the year 1,400, before Christ. The inscriptions on the mummy-case and coffin had been partially deciphered by Dr. Syfar, who thought they indicated that the coffin contained the remains of a youth known as "Kartes the Just," and that the body had been deposited there about the year 1,406 B. C. The lid of the coffin, which was roughly shaped to ics, was then removed, and the mummy placed on a table on the platform. Dr. Wise, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the New York University, proceeded to remove the cerements, which appeared to be as clean and fresh as if of yesterlay. The removal of the bandages was a work of time. On removing the last envelope, the skeleton was discovered in a good state of preservation. All the soft parts of the body had disappeared, with the exception of a few of the f our gallant sons.
We have driven the enemy in confusion ligaments and muscles and a small portion of the skin of the hand and legs. The hair and

We have driven the enemy in confusion your capital, and now stand before the bristlin fortifications which surround it. He can, mus and will be driven from this last stronghold and beyond the limits of our State. We a here for the purpose of redeeming and protecting Tennessee or finding graves upon her soi There is no fate so revolting to freemen as the degradation of tyranny and oppression. nails had disappeared. After a careful investigation of the remains, Mr. Wise gives it as his opinion, from the appearance of the skull, thigh bones, jaws, and teeth, that they were degradation of tyranny and oppression.

Let none doubt or hesitate as to the ultimat success of our cause. There is not an instance in the history of the world where ten million those of a very old woman, thus showing that

in the history of the world where ten millions of people, occupying such an area of country, with such soil, climate, and resources as ours, have been conquered.

The subjugation of such a people, deeply and intensely resolved upon their independence, has never been, never can be accomplished.

Under the providence of God our fate is in our own hands; our generous soil and genial climate has exploded the idea that we can be starved into submission. Our fields are teeming with abundant supplies, while our resources in arms, ammunition, and all the munitions of war are ample and fully equal to our necessities, and we have to-day within the limits of the Confederacy a million of men capable of bearing arms. result of one of those little tea-table misarvincial manners, by perpetrating a very sharp criticism on its December number. Dr. Holmes is mercilessly pulled to pieces; he is described as a man of conceits and not of poetry; and his lines to Bryant are dissected, and found wanting in sense and rhythm throughout-while, to The independence of our young republic is a ertain as the inevitable decrees of Him who de ermines all things in favor of the just and We have for ourselves a generous desire to read the Atlantic, but some of its contributors furnish stuff which we cannot consider other than detestable. We wish to be warned when the "smart young woman" will perform. We

certain as the inevitable decrees of Him who determines all things in favor of the just and brave.

We have all the resources necessary to its achievement; it is only a question of time, perseverance, and endurance. If there is manhood enough in the country to deserve free government; we must, we will be free. But he is unworthy of free government who will not fight for it; unworthy of independence who will not defend it with his life.

I trust there is no citizen of Tennessee so lost to himself and a proper sense of duty to the country as not to prefer death in any form to a life of dishonor, degradation, and political slavery. There can be no end to this struggle while there is a hostile foot upon our soil; no peace while the arrogance of unlicensed despotism seeks your degradation and enslavement. The distinct issue is independence or annihilation.

Our glorious old regiments which volunteered at the beginning of the war have proudly borne the banner of the country over many a hardfought and bloody field, and added new lustre to the high character of the State by their chivalrous and noble needs of daring; but the hardships and exposure of the camp and the casualties of the field have sadly diminished their numbers. They return to you after an absence of near three years, with their time-honored, war-worn, and battle-tattered baaners, and appeal to you to join them and their gallant company of the country over many and the gallant company of the vandals from Tennessee and planting our flag upon the banks of the Ohio. discovery, the Patersonian relates the following Some years since a gentleman of much scien Some years since a gentleman of much scientific geologic knowledge was strolling on a gunning excursion over the mountains back of the Goffle and north of Oldham, when he found what he said was the blow-out place of a lead mine. He returned to town and took a party out there, but could not lead them to the spot. He spent some days trying to find it, but could not, and finally gave it up, intending to return at a subsequent period to follow up what he said was a most valuable discovery. He occupied a prominent position in the engineer corps of the Ramapo Railroad, and said he could not be mistaken. Until now nothing has been heard of the lead, which was doubtless a part of the same trail.

No higher or holier duty ever devolved o No higher or holier duty ever devolved on man than that of instantly responding to this appeal; you owe it to the country, to your gallant brothers who have so long maintained this struggle for your independence; you owe it to yourselves, your wives, your children, to the memory of the gallant dead, and to the cause of civil and religious liberty.

I appeal to you by every consideration dear to freemen; by your personal honor; your love of liberty; the safety of your families; the protection of your property; your polical equality, and your national independence. I appeal to

large of duty in the future, redeem the erro the past. I am authorized by the commanding Genera assure you, that all who voluntarily return to the before the first of February next shall be

commands will be charged and tried for the crime of desertion.

To the speedy and successful accomplishment of these ends I earnesly invoke the zealous cooperation of the patriotic fathers, and mothers, and fair daughters of the State, upon whom the country must rely in a great measure for that moral support, without which our efforts can never be entirely successful. Let no one, whose age or condition excludes them from actual service in the field, forget or neglect the high and sacred duty which devolves upon them of laboring within their respective spheres, earnestly

ou have suffered, your duties have not ended, or-can your efforts cease until we have massed all of our available resources, and concentrated all of our powers. This done, we may condently look forward to an early day when the neader will be driven in confusion from our erritory; the independence of the Confederate states acknowledged by the governments of the ivilized world, and our gallant soldiers dispanded and returned to the comforts and enterments of home and the pursuits of peace.

ISHAM G. HARRIS,

Governor of Tennessee.

THE LAST MESSAGE.—A soldier came into o "Father, meet me in heaven."

He tried to write his name, but it was too late. Life had fled. Fathers and mothers, what will

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. Southern Military and Civil News. Extracts from the Leading Papers. Gloomy Forebodings of the Rebels. Davis is Blamed for Hood's Defeat.

The Reason of Sherman's Success.

The Reason of Sherman's Success.

Statement of Affairs at Savannah.

Statement of Affairs at Savannah.

The Times's correspondent, on Porter's expedition, writes from on board the Santiago, at Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 15th. A severe gale was encountered off Cape Hatteras, in which the little monitor Weekapoe had a narrow escape. She was being towed by the Santiago, and sprung sleak, but the storm shated. The water not only rushed in at the top of the turret, but worked its way in through the hull. The fron clads would take in cocks at Beaufort and prepare for an action.

Cincinnati, Dec. 22. The Means for Defending the City. Important Action in Rebel Congress. Proposition for Peace Commissioners Mr. Foote Retires to Private Life. His Opinion of the Rebel Situation. From the Army before Richmond. Gen. Lee Wounded at Petersburg.

Important News from Rebel Papers. Sherman's Position before Savannah. The Artillery is Actively Engaged. Reported Illness of Jefferson Davis.

Kirby Smith Stealing from the Rebels. Able-Bodied Negroes Confiscated. Hood's Losses in his late Campaigne

SPECIAL TO THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL. Washington, Dec. 21. Full files of Richmond papers of Monday, Dec. 19th, and Charleston papers of the 16th, and Savannah papers of the 12th, came to hand tonight. Their contents, both in a milltary and civil point of view, are important.

The Examiner contains a very gloomy edi- changed. torial on the rebel military situation. It says Hood has been defeated, and blames Jeff Davis for it, and declares that Sherman is successful because Beauregard was sent to Georgia without an army to defeat him. The Savannah papers of the 12th say that on

he two previous days our army on both sides in front of the city was very active. Everything goes on well, and the inhabitants were in The Charleston Couries of the 16th says that

disabled soldiers and others report to them that everal charges were made against their lines from Savannah, and that the assaults were repulsed in good style. It further says that their troops have burned

Gustavus Smith is posted on the other side of ville. The Mercury adds the following: "Sherman seems for the present to have abandoned the tending to the reduction of the breastworks. "We regret to announce the fall of Fort Mc-Allister. That post was carried early yesterday

nan's best troops participated. It is believed that the enemy will next make a desperate attempt to gain possession of Savannah. but we have had no details of an assault or of easualties. Along the line of the Charleston and

by assaults, in which heavy columns of Sher-

Savannah Railroad all was quiet. "The enemy still holds his position at Coosa watchie, about three-quarters of a mile from the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. His batteries continue to shell every passenger train. The railroad bridge across the Savannah river is not burned, as was reported in the Confederate Congress on Saturday last.'

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. In the rebel House of Representatives of Saturday last Mr. McMullin, of Virginia, offere a resolution in favor of sending within the Union

e said: Sir: I beseech honorable gentlemen on this st occasion perhaps that I shall have the honor f addressing this House, to look with me upon e. What is our situation? Let us look nger in the face and provide for it while it is military despotism, the like of which has never been seen before upon this earth. The policy of the present House seems to be to crush out lissatisfaction by armed violence alone, in mitation of that thorough policy introduced und enforced in England by the celebrated Earl of Stafford, the enforcement of which speedily prought Charles I, to the block; but not before the first had bet his own head. The days house harleston seems only to be deferred a few ays later; Hood's army has already met ith a great disaster, and in my judgment is is the cause of all these dire miscinets, as it was of the result of the unfortunate battle of Muricresboro, and still a more disastrous one at Missionary Ridge. Should Hood's army be destroyed, an event which I fear is but too probable, and Sherman could come round to this vicinity in ships, which I do not doubt he recent intends what will be the fate of Richard to the country of the country in the country

The Herald's correspondent in front of Richmond says it is reported that Lee was wounded in front of Petersburg last Saturday, and will be unable to report for duty for some time. Deserters say that desertions from the rebel

of affairs. Everything goes on well, and all are in the best of spirits.

The Charleston Mercury of the 16th says: "Sherman appears to have abandoned a direct attack on Savannah, and seems to be tarning his affection of outworks." The Richmond Sentinel of the

n his rear."

Large quantities of stores and troops are beng sent to Knoxville from Chattanooga.

The Richmond Wlaig of the 19th says: Jeff
Davis has suffered several days from neuralgia.

believed to have passed by an almost unanimous vote.

For several days past every able-bodied negro has been quietly seized and carried off to camp, of instruction. This may account for their stampeding noted in another paragraph.

The Tribune's Shenandoah correspondent says a couple of poor, starred, naked rebel soldiers came into our lines on the night of the 12th, saying flesh and blood couldn't stand the treatment they had received. They say Early has two divisions at New Market, amounting in all to not over 5,000, and no cavalry.

The Times's correspondent, on Porter's expectively.

The Times's correspondent of the camp, the day of the day of the camp, the control of the camp, the camp, the camp of the camp, the camp, the camp of the camp, t

The Commercial's Nashville despatch of the 21st says: Gen. Thomas's headquarters are near Columbia. Hood is across Duck river. His loss since coming into the State is estimated at 20,000. His force is now believed to about 12,-000 infantry and 8,000 cavalry. The woods are full of deserters. It is snowing and the roads

NEW ORLMANS, Dec. 14, via Carro, 22. Colonel Florrie and Captain Goring, who escaped from Camp Grace, Texas, have arrived here. They present a most wretched appearonce, and their sufferings have been indescribable. HALIFAX, Dec. 22.

Halifax, Dec. 22.

The Africa, with seven days' later news, arrived last night during the thick snow storm. News unimportant.

Cotton opened with an advance of %d; the market was subsequently flat. Breadstuffs are firmer. Provisions declining.

Consols for money 89%. American securities inactive; U. 8, 5-20's 42%.

Liverpool, Doc. 10.—Cotton closes unchanged. No immediate prospect of a reduction by the Bank of England to 6 per cent. The demand for discount rather more active.

The Confederate loan was depressed by news of Sherman's progress. of Sherman's progress.

A violent gale on the coast of India caused great inundation. Thousands of lives reported

The Earl of Carlisle died on the 5th. Buffalo, Dec. 22. Weather cold and cloudy. Thermometer 13 above zero. Several inches snow fell yesterday and last night. No serious detentions of trains

The river has risen 2 feet 6 inches, with 44 feet 7 inches in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 37, barometer 29.70. PITTSBURG, Dec. 22-M. River 12 feet by pier mark and at a stand. · CINCINNATI, Dec. 22-M.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22-M.

Whiskey unsettled; \$2 27@3 00 for Western.
Stocks lower. Money more active and firmer at 7 per
ent. Sterling exchange quiet at 109%. Gold openet
2323%, closed at 224%, and at 1 o'clock 222%. Chicao, Burington, and Quiney 117%; Reading 114; New
Cork Central 114; Eric 88; U. S. 6 of '81, registered, 111
oupons, 108½; 10-40s, coupons, 101½; 1-year certificated.

IN PURSUIT .- At daylight on the morning of the on the Central and Gulf Railroad, about 5 miles | 16th, General McCook attacked a portion of General Lyon's command at Hopkinsville, defeated the rebels, and captured their artillery. General Lyon commenced retreating toward Ogeechee bridge, and that this prevented the the Cumberland river, with General McCook in arrival at Savannah of Confederate reinforceclose pursuit. Our cavalry, before many days, will interfere with the plans of the rebels on The Charleston Mercury, of the 6th, says that the Cumberlond river, in the vicinity of Eddy-

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. A most dreadful accident, attended with loss of life, occurred last night, shortly before 8 o'clock, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, about a mile and a half west of the Detroit and Milwaukee junction, through a collision between the day passenger express west and a freight train going east. The particulars which have been cathered thus far are nearly as follows:

trophe which followed.

The passenger train, which consisted of only two coaches and a baggage car, was crowded with passengers. Both cars were filled to the utmost, so much so that scarce even standing room could be obtained. After the accident, those in the forward car, who were not help-lessly injured, endeavored to get out as soon as possible. It is said, and we give it upon the authority of one of the passengers, that the baggageman, who, it appears, had charge of the train—there being no conductor aboard—or one of the brakemen, shut the hind door of the one of the brakemen, shut the hind door of the car, and would not for some time allow the passengers egress, stating that there was no danger. Immediately after the smash occurred, the stoves were upset and the cars took fire. In an almost incredible space of time the flames enveloped the whole, with the exception of the last car, and how many perished time alone can tell. The flames shot up in a broad sheet, illuminating the heavens for miles around. As seen from the city, it appeared as though some huge bonfire was blazing at the Skating Park. The bells sounded the alarm, and the engines turned out; but, after proceeding a short distance up

bolls sounded the alarm, and the engines turned out; but, after proceeding a short distance up Woodward avenue, they found that the fire was far beyond the city limits, and they returned. Various conjectures were rife as to the cause, but it was not until after the arrival of some of the passengers in the city that the nature of the catastrophe was ascertained.

After recovering from the shock, those who escaped turned their attention to the rescue of those in danger, and succeeded in delivering several from the burning mass. Whilst thus engaged they were forced to witness a sight which fairly curdled the blood in their veins, and toward the recital of which the pen denies its office. The mail agent, George W. Millen, from Port Huron, was found to be jammed in between the baggage and the forward passenger car. His leg was firmly held between two pleees of broken timber, and all efforts to rescue him son drew from the ruins a portion of the bottom of a silk dress, and a ticket upon which was the address, "Miss Mary Boorlingam, Oneida, New York," but whether this belonged to any one who perished has not yet been discovered. It is said that a lady and two children were in the can, who have not turned up, and that a physician was in the city awaiting the arrival of a sister or some female relative. It is probable that five or six have perished. Beyond the melancholy death of Mr. Millen no ond the melancholy death of Mr. Millen no

eyond the meianchesty death of art. Millen no ther names have transpired.

The names of the wounded, so far as could a ascertained, together with the nature of their njuries, are as follows: Mr. Davidson, Exress Agent, Detroit, head and face, severely; family named Ashley, from North Danforth, fass., consisting of a mother, son, and daugher, were all more or less injured. The mother were very exercise to the head and face.

Brandy Growing Popular.—The extent of intoxication by brandy, and its constant increase, are beginning to rouse the attention of our medical world. France, brilliant as Paris may be, is seriously affected by three causes which are sensibly deteriorating her population. Her greatest curse is her army, which by annually sweeping one hundred thousand of the flower of her youth into the service—fifty thousand of whom never return home valid men—makes her weaker children the father of the next generation. The barrenness of marthemsand of whom never return home valid men—makes her weaker children the father of the next generation. The barrenness of marriages is her next curse; no parents have more than two children, the majority have only one child. Alcohol is another curse. In a parish in the Department of the Lower Seine, which contains only nine thousand souls (men, women, and mants), the annual consumption of spirits is fourteen thousand gallons; and this parish is instanced not as an exceptional example, but as a too frequent case in the provinces. In 1857 there were one hundred and seventy-six lunatics admitted, sixty of whom went mad from indulgence in spirits; in 1851 there were one hundred and seventy-one insane admitted, forty-two of whom were deranged by ardent-drinks. Switzerland—has not escaped the plague; in the canton of Berne alone there were twenty-five times as much brandy consumed in 1860 as in 1811. It is in northern nations the increase of the consumption of ardent spirits is especially noticeable. There, even more than in France, the evil tells on the population, threatening them with rapid decline in intellect as well as in body. Sweden alone consumes very nearly two hundred million quarts of ardent spirits annually. It is to America that eyes are turned with great apprehension. It is felt in Europe that the last four years of war have, in a great measure, undone the labors of temperance advocates who had worked in that cause for fifty that the last four years of war have, in a great measure, undone the labors of temperance advocates who had worked in that cause for fifty years past. Life in camps, the anxieties consequent upon those political and financial throes which must ensure after the war ends, it is believed, must add to the increased rate of consumption of ardent spirits which is now taking place everywhere. It is believed that the great disproportion between males and females which has, for some years, been noticed in the New England States, will add to this increase of sumption of ardent spirits by an increase of various vices, and that, for years to come, the

C. P. BARNES' PRICE LIST OF

William Ellery, plain, in Albata case.

Same, in 2 oz Sterling Silver case.

Same, jewelled, in 2 oz Sterling Silver case.

P. S. Bartlett, plain, in 3 oz Sterling Silver case.

Same, jewelled, in 2 oz Sterling Silver case...

Same, jewelled, with gold balance, in 2 oz Sterling Silver case... Silver case.

Appleton, Tracy, & Co., extra jewelled, gold balance, in 2 oz Sterling Silver case.

Appleton, Tracy, & Co., extra jewelled, gold balance, in 2 oz Sterling Silver case.

Same, but with Expansion ballance, in 2 oz Sterling Silver case. 47 50 same, out with Expansion ballance, in 2 or Sterling Silver case.

Same, but with Expansion balace, accurately adjusted to heat and cold, in 2 or Sti, Silver case.

Hewier Cares of any weight desired at \$5 per oz extra. Gold Cases furnished to order.

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rice.

These Watches are now universally acknowledged to be the best time-keepers in use. They are found to be ess liable to get out of order, and more easily repaired than others, and are sold at lower rates than those of English or Swiss manufacture of equal grades. Each Watch is carefully examined and regulated before being sent to the purchaser, and warranted, with fair usage, for one year. The manufacturers' certificate accompanies each Watch above the grade of the Jewelled Ellary Circulars, with special inducements to Churs, sent res S each Watch above
Sreulars with special inducements to Opena.
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C. P. BARNES.
Agent for American Watches,
535 Main st., corner of Sixth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office Kentucky State Agency,

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 19, 1864.

BY REFERENCE TO MY CIRCULAR No. 3, dated
October 25, 1864, I have endeavored to show what
steps are necessary to be taken by parties who wish to

nt, is. H. Embry, Richmond, Agent for Madison county, adge J. I. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Agent for Shelby "
Scott, Campbellsburg, Agent for Fenry adge W. F. Evans, Glasgow, Agent for Barron, Allen, Yeiser, Paducah, General Agent for counties at of Tennessee river.

2. L. Cate, Blandville, Agent for Ballard county.

2. D. Reid, Mt. Sterlins, Agent for Montgemery county, tephen Elliott, Elizabethtown, Agent for Hardin "B. Cassidy, Dycusburg, Agent for Crittonden "V. A. Yantis, Lancaster, Agent for Garrard and Lincounties."

nty,
H. Brown, Hawesville, Agent for Hanceck county,
ienry Mess, Versailles, Agent for Woodford
V. K. Samuel, Georgetown, Agent for Scott
as, Patton, Paris, Agent for Bourbon
E. Lemen, Smithland, Agent for Livingston
H. Lawson, Hopkinsville,
A.D. Rodgers,
C. Theorysen, Cadix Agent for Tries A. D. Rodgers,
Judge J. E. Thompson, Cadiz, Agent for Trigg
D. G. Venable, Attorney at Law, Frankford
JAS. P. F. E.,
d21 dImew4
Com'r and Agent is Ky.

A CARD. . S. J. SHACKELFORD, AUCTION AND COMMIS-SION MERCH ANT, will sell Real Estate, Merchan-dise, and all other Property on the premises and in stores, having had twelve years' experience. I hope to receive a liberal pt tronage. Office in the store of Liter & Weriner, corner of Nintl and Magazine streets. dl9 dlm\*

THE FINEST AND MOST STYLISH

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, BEAVER CLOTHS, COATINGS, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

207 Third street, LOUISVILLE, KY. A FTER THIS DATE WE WILL SELL OUR PINE GOODS at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. We are prepared to fill orders promptly and in a style that cannot be surpassed. To those wanting the best goods cut and made in superior style RARE INDUCEMENTS at and made in superior style MARS.

IRE OFFERED.
A few of their SUPERIOR, STYLISH, CUSTOM-MADE, OVER-COATS for sale VERY CHEAP.
We baye a stock of READY-MADE MILITARY CLOTHING which we will sell to the trade at from 33 to 50 per cons less than they can be manufactured at pres-

J. L. SHOWER & CO.

J. & J. M. JOHNSTON,

NOTICE

To whom it may concern.

WEST BADEN SPRINGS.

ORANGE COUNTY, IND. RARE CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.-Wishing to

gs—unshod.
Also a dark bay MARE MULE with meally muzzle, ached mane, 14% hands high, a very handsome anid10 dtf Second st., bet. Walnut and Chestnut

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1861.

The policy of paroling rebel soldiers and citizens, active sympathizers with the rebellion, to go north of our lines to remain during the war, we have always deprecated, and as time more fully develops the experiment, we are thoroughly confirmed of its impolicy. Since the breaking out of the rebellion thousands of the enemies of our Government, from Tennessee and Kentucky alone, have received permission accepted paroles, and executed bonds to go into the States beyond the Ohio river, and the leopard will not change his spots for his removal. These States have been turned into cities of refuge for the benefit of Southern traitors-men whose every thought is in sympathy with the rebellion, and whose whole energies are devoted to embarrass, and, if possible, break down the Federal Government. The rebel soldier, after savagely battling against the cause of the Union, deserts his command in a moment of dissatisfaction, surrenders himself to the Federal forces, and is released from custody, giving a pledge to remain north of a certain boundary adopted by our Generals as the base-line of our military operations. The sol dier deserts the service not because he has formed a love for the banner of stripes and stars, and become attached to the cause of the Union, but to shirk dangers and privations, and to es cape from the tyranny of officers bitterly nated him. Such rebels escape a thraldom, but their hearts are with their friends of the South. Memory cannot prove recreant to the loved ones and associations of home. They cannot forget the cause in which they enlisted, and for which they sternly battled. The North is a place of safe retreat, but their sympathies are with their friends, the people of the South. They come into our lines in a destitute condition. When paroled and sent to a Northern State they are without resources, without the means to purchase even a meal of victuals or to pay for a night's lodging. They are among strangers, a people who have a right to look upon them with distrust, and they are dependent altogether upon their own exertions for support. Their associations in the army were not calculated to improve their morals and strengthen their belief in the principles of honesty. They led a reckless life in the field, and were not over scrupulous in regard to appropriating articles to their use, not strictly their own. Fresh from these lessons, and pen niless and homeless in a land of plenty, it would indeed be strange if all of their past experience and teaching should be forgotten in a moment. They are among a people whom they regard as enemies. They have no good name or reputation to sacrifice, and, in their destitute condition, are led to embark in some lawless enterprise. They become active workers against the Government, a portion of them drifting back to the border States and engaging in guerilla warfare, while the others become dangerous plotters in our large cities and on the Canada border. They swarm on the shores of our great lakes, and the citizens of that region are kept in a state of constant alarm by threatened piratical raids. In our Eastern cities they are secretly banded together and are prepared to engage in any work of destruction. They are dangerous enemies to the peace of our country, and strong and desperate allies of the rebel

of the Confederate armies. The citizens from the Southern States, who who did much to array the South against the been permitted to seek an asylum in the North. their fortunes secured in foreign banks. They vet in spech and influence were violent suptinue to be sent North, and are allowed to en joy the freedom and benefits of a Government that they have labored so hard to destroy. But little restraint is placed upon their actions, and they become, if possible, more dangerous enemies of the Union cause than the rebel deserters. They band together in the great metrop olis and with their great wealth make every endeavor to cripple the finances of the Government. They are the originators of piratical schemes, and are closely allied with the rebe deserters, who put their plans into execution They openly express their hostility to the Government, and secretly plot for its ruin. One scheme is hardly exploded before birth is given to another. The property of our Northern peo ple is constantly threatened and the peace o mmunities endangered. The rebels in the North occupy positions to render far more aid to their cause than they could if they were in places of power in the Confederacy, and yet, through the policy of paroling such active sym pathizers and deserters, accessions are daily be ng made to their numbers. Experience has demonstrated that the policy is wrong, and the evil should promptly be checked. We have worked long for the interests of the rebellion by acting on a mistaken Let the active sympathizers be sent into confederate lines. They can do far less damage there than they can in the North, unfettered as they are in their operations. Let the deserters be held as prisoners It will prove less expensive to feed and clothe them in confinement than it will to arm forces to watch them in their freedom, and guard our property against their vandal raids. Prison air will prove beneficial to them. They hearts-you will have entertained angels unawill have a chance to reflect upon their past errors, and learn to respect the power a of great and free government. They will have a chance improve their moral condition—to grow more onest and learn to respect law and justice, and the press that the singular reluctance of the o forget the carelessness and recklessness of ife as moulded by the circumstances that surround a soldier in an open campaign in the field. When the war is finished and our flag floats triumphantly over every city in the South, then we can release them from their prisons, and send them, penitents, back to their homes, rendered

The bill before Congress providing for the dismissal of all general officers who have been unemployed for the last three months will effect the following officers if it is passed: Major Generals David Hunter, Ambrose E. Burnside, Franz Sigel, Samuel P. Heintzelman, Daniel E. Sickles, James S. Negley, John M. Palmer, Julius H. Stahel, Carl Schurz; Brevet Major Generals Wm. W. Averill, George J. Stannard; Brigadier-Generals George W. Morrell, Samuel D. Sturgis, Eleazer A. Paine, Adolph Von Steinwehr, Jacob G. Lanman, Speed S. Fry, Mahlon D. Manson, Fitz Henry Warren, Francis B. Spinola, Alfred W. Ellett, Thomas W. Sweenv. Robert O. Tyler, Alexander Schemmelfennig Frank S. Nickerson, Gabriel R. Paul, Walter O. Gresham, James B. Ledlie, A. B. Underwood. Cyrus Bussey, Wm. F. Bartlett, John B. McIntosh, George H. Chapman, Eli Long, Seldon Connor. There will be great injustice done to a few of these officers, and great justice to the ervice on the part of some of them, should the

wiser, and, let us hope, better men by the strug-

The Superintendent of Public Printing as informed the Ways and Means Committee hat a deficiency of half a million dollars exists the appropriation for purchase of paper for he Government printing offices. When the ast appropriation was made, the contract price for book paper was eighteen cents per pound, and the estimates were made upon that basis. but Congress permitted a heavy duty to remain on imported paper, whereupon the paper-makers entered into a combination and raised the price of paper to the amount of the duty. Government is now paying thirty-one to thirty-seven cents per pound for what previously cost eighteen to twenty-one cents, hence the deficit of half a million. The Treasury receives no revenue, as no paper is imported, and it pays out half a million by its own prohibitory legisla-

Last Wednesday, the 21st, was the two indred and forty-fourth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. The State of Massachusetts ought to pass a law to change the time When the felloes meet at the hub.

ence there, has had his ding arrested by death. on the former. How much, we are unable to judge.

over forty-five, manifest physical inability, and be taken as would prevent any similar demon-Another important correction should be made: to see that all legal subjects for enrolment, | This would be a reason for withdrawing the sarv for the people to await the inspection of the lists, for all who have reason to know essions are held.

In connection with this subject, it is very imspeaks of all agents in the State as acting without authority. He is mistaken, for Mr. Flint holds a commission from Gov. Bramlette, and Mr. Flint has appointed his agents, and they can trace up the slaves and procure the certificate of muster, which is necessary to go before the Federal Commissioner to be hereafter appointed, upon which to base a claim; these certificates will not entitle the holders to pay, but are the best and original evidence that the slave has been mustered into the Federal service. We fear that it is too late under this call to obtain many credits on our quota from the careless and reckless manner in which unprincipled men have tampered with our slaves-such men as Captain Tubbs, who encouraged runaways. formed camps in Kentucky for black recruits, and then run them over the Ohio river and sold them as substitutes. But a good deal of work can be done in eight or ten days, if diligence is used; and if committees of citizens in each Ward, could be appointed to rectify the enrolments, much good might be accomplished. Winter is upon us. We have cold winds from the north, and the earth is mantled with

a drapery of snow. The leaden clouds drift sul-

lenly in the cheerless sky, and the frozen ground

and biting air all speak of stern winter's reign. We who possess comfortable homes, sit in our snug, warm rooms, gaze into the bright, glowing grates, and are lost in pleasant reveries. The frost may sting, the winds moan and whistle through the streets, the coals are heaped in a mass of life and warmth, and as we peer into the brightness, pleasant thoughts come to us, we are lost in day dreams and memories of the past; we are sheltered from the rude blasts, Government. Their secret plottings create but in our own happy luxury we should not more excitement in the North, and awaken forget the unfortunate poor. The storms of more apprehensions than the combined power winter bring no cheer to their hearths; to them there is no music in the howling of the winds the blasts sweep rudely about their humble were violent secessionists in the beginning, and homes and chill their thin clad forms. No glowing fires burn in their grates, but shiver-North, as our lines advanced southward have | ing, they hover around a smouldering heap; benumbed with cold they sit down to a Many of them are men of great wealth with scanty meal, or perhaps feel the gnawing of hunger. The storms of winter agent or consul of the United States. This were too shrewd to invest in Confederate bonds, bring no sunshine to the hearths of these regulation is intended especially for persons lonely homes. We should not be un- proposing to come to the United States from mindful of them; we should arouse ourselves from our dreams and make comfortable the poor beings less fortunate than ourselves. The widowed mother who toils in the long hours of night by the feeble glare of a rude lamp and hears her numbed children cry for bread, perhaps weeps for an absent form-a husband-who sleeps in a soldier's grave. Here are faces marked with youth and pale with sorrow-refugees from their homes in the sunny South, growing thinner day by day, and bitterly mour their sad misfortunes. Pleasant homes and heerful firesides once were theirs, but rebellion fomented by wicked men, deprived them of all, and now they hunger and shiver in the storm, penniless wanderers in a land where everything is strange to them. The picture is more dark from the contrast with the bright colors of the past. Do not dream while they suffer. Approach them with an open hand, a generous smile. and words of sympathy, and lift the heavy burdens from their hearts. That tottering gray haired man has seen better days; youth, hope and friends have fled, and, helpless in his old days, he feels the strong hand of poverty, and Dowerless to shake it off. Do not let him hunger and shiver in the cold. Relieve his wants, and let him see the sunshine again before he closes his eyes in death; do not let him pass from earth with that tale of woe and dark despain hanging upon his trembling lips. Be kind to the poor; let our citizens arouse themselves, go earnestly to work to make less dark and cheerless the humble homes of the suffering poor and all the refugee asylums. God will smile upon the work, and the benefits which you confer upon the destitute will be blessings to your own

> bated in England, many hints were given by ministry to follow the strong public opinion of the day was owing to the influence of the Queen whose sympathies were strongly German. This suspicion gave a little acerbity to the criticisms on Her Majesty's continued seclusion for so long a time after the death of her husband, and gave some point to hints of estrangement between her and the Prince of Wales, whose predilections are Danish, and of the possible formation of a faction in his favor. These matters supplied material for some time for the gossiping correspondents, and were worked up with some interest, until at last the Manchester Examiner and Times declared its fear that "there exists somewhere an infamous plot to render the Queen unpopular." With these prefatory remarks, the Boston Advertiser says it has received a pamphlet entitled "Remarks on certain Anonymous Articles designed to render Queen Victoria unpopular, with an exposure of their authorship." The articles in question are two or three from the London Review, some letters in the Manchester Examiner and Times, some letters in the London Star, and one or two in Harpers' Weekly, all of which comment upon or relate to reports circulated as above stated The author of these articles is deglared by th pamphleteer to be no other than Mr. John Bright, and he argues this point through ninety pages of ingenious reasoning, not too close and by no means convincing. Our Boston con temporary says a great deal of the writer's argument depends on the supposed similarity of language between Mr. Bright's speeches and the anonymous articles. To prove the writer he makes a selection of about forty words which he finds in the latter, and then shows in Mr. Bright's speeches from 1845 to 1864, he has used the same words, sometime once and sometimes more than once. The words selected are such as "admirable," "audacious," "contempt," "fully," "profound," "sacred," "sympathy," and so on, all being words so common that if anything were to be concluded from the occasional use of them even in a shorter period than twenty years, no English writer or speaker should feel safe. The crowning example appears to be the use of the phrase "indomitable pluck" in two different papers in the same week, an example which we suspect needs no comment. The author of the pamphlet says that he has sent a copy with his name to Mr. Bright, and invites him to disprove its inferences:

While the Danish question was still de-

To that disproof we invite him; but not to a denial; for denial is swept away before a crashing storm of facts. To this invitation to take the defensive and to of the celebration to a more pleasant season of | prove a negative it seems that Mr. Bright has attention should be directed to this particular | should be ignored by any man of sense will sur prise nobody unless it be the pamphleteer. The old affair of Mr. Bright with the editor of the Lon-Quan Ding, a political agitator in Cochin don Times, Mr. Delane, is referred to in this

The Provost Marshal and the Board of The New York Commercial Advertiser Enrolment of the Fifth Congressional District | says it is understood at Washington that the of Kentucky desire to have the co-operation of revocation of General Dix's order by the Presi Il citizens in perfecting the lists of enrolment. | dent was induced by official assurances from We have heretofore given the reasons for striking the Canadian authorities that every possible the names off the lists, but we will repeat them: effort should be made to bring the St. Albans. alienage, non-residence, under age of twenty or | raiders to justice, and that such measures should the payment of commutation money last spring. | stration in future, and promises to keep rebel refugees under strict surveillance hereafter who, by some oversight, have not been enrolled, order of General Dix, not for expressing disapshould be reported to the Board. The lists of enrolled men will be placed at the headquarters little foundation is very evident from the fact of the Board at an early date, when they can be that Mr. Seward issues an order requiring passexamined by all persons who may not be subject | ports of all persons coming into the country enrolment, and by all who are interested in from abroad, and especially from the British having a complete and accurate list made out. | provinces. If a repetition of the St. Albans This is the only way to form a true basis for a demonstration is to be "prevented," and if correct quota and a fair draft. The corrections | rebel refugees are to be kept under strict surare to be completed by the 31st inst., and due | veillance, there is little need of resorting to the notice will be given when the lists are ready for oppressive restrictions of a passport system, further inspection. It is not, however, neces- which will bear heavily upon the large number of persons who, for commercial purposes, or on missions of friendship, are constantly passthat they are improperly enrolled for the causes | ing across the border. The President and Secthat they are improperly enrolled for the causes named above, and all who suspect that any retary of State could learn a lesson of pluck DOZEN Fine Shirts, legal subjects for enrolment have been omitted | from Gen. Dix, and whatever might be the result from the lists, can prepare proof and leave it of carrying out the terms of his order, they at the Headquarters of the Board, where daily | may rest assured they would be sustained by the people, who are quite ready to prick this bubble of British neutrality. Only last Friday, portant to call attention to Mr. James P. Flint's | the New York Times showed conclusively that Circular, the Commissioner and Agent for Ken- | we were never in a better condition to go to war tucky, by appointment under Governor Bram- | with England. We have no commerce, and she lette, to ascertain how many slaves have been has a large commerce. We are fast occupying received into the military service of the Federal | the entire coast, and have an immense navy to Government. Every one of these slaves if they spare. The British navy is a pasteboard sham, can be traced, will be placed on the quota, and could be sent to the bottom in fifteen min-A card from Colonel Pennebaker, the Ken- utes. The British army is on the other side of tucky Claim Agent, resident at Washing- the world, &c., &c. By such statements as ton, published in the early part of the week, these, the Times demonstrated our ability to whip Great Britain and all creation, and conduct our own civil war besides.

The proposed tax on leaf tobacco has created much excitement among the producers, as it would be killing the goose for the golden egg. Colonel L. J. Bradford, the President of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society and chairman of its Executive Committee, has addressed a letter to the Hon. Robert Mallory, which we are permitted to publish. The arguments seem to be irresistible:

ments seem to be irresistible:

AUGUSTA, Dec. 20, 1864.

Hon. Robert Mallory—Dear Sir: I have received letters from all parts of the State, protesting against the taxing of leaf tobacco. It will cost the Government a large sum of money to change the plan of collecting on leaf. Let the tax on all smoking tobacco made purely from stems be reduced to 10c; on smoking tobacco made from leaf be reduced to 15c; and on fine smoking, that is now paying 35c tax, be reduced to 25c. Fine-cut chewing and plug tobacco can bear the present tax much better tobacco can bear the present tax much better than smoking, and should not be increased, but reduced, if possible. The practical working of the last tax law upon tobacco has demonstrated the fact that tobacco as well as other things may be over-taxed, and that instead of an increase of revenue to the Government from that source, it has largely diminished since last July. If the Government changes the tax from manufactures. has largely diminished since last July. If the Government changes the tax from manufactured to leaf, the result will be, manufacturers and dealers will make all the money while the growers of tobacco will be the losers.

Your people are deeply interested in the growth of tobacco. I hope you will use your influence against any tax on leaf. Our State Agricultural Society meet in a few days, and I will send your after the will send your after the section they fill send you a full report of the action they hay take upon the subject of a change in tax

thereafter. Respectfully yours, L. J. BRADFORD, President, Ex. Com. Ky. State Agricultural Society. An order has been issued by the State Department, requiring passports from all travelers excepting immigrant passengers, directly entering the United States from foreign countries. If a citizen, the passport must be obtained from the State Department, or from some United States minister or consul abroad; if an alien, from the competent authority of his own country, to be countersigned by a diplomatic

> [For the Louisville Journal.] A CARD.

FOUNDERY U. S. GENERAL HOSPITAL, LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 20, 1864. The soldiers of this Hospital acknowledge the receipt of a munificent donation for their Hospital Reading Room, by Miss Bettie Bates, of Indianapolis, Indiana, through Miss Amanda Howe, female nurse, as follows:

40 volumes, full bound.

82 bopies, in paper covers.

9 large engravings.

9 large engravings.
9 engravings, tastefully framed.
1 ream best note-paper, with envelopes.
The books have been carefully selected from rorks of the best authors, and the subjects, oth literature and the engravings, are most applly chosen for the use of sick and wounded odders. Thousands of weary convalescents will be theered and doubly benefited by this contribu-

By request of patients. A. B. PRESCOTT,
Assistant Surgeon U. S. Vols, in charge,
Indianapolis papers please copy.

A LFRED SCOVILLE. Company B, 44th Illinois, of get his discharge papers by applying at this sflice

Masonic Notice.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF MT. MORIAH LODGE (No. 106) will meet THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Dec. 23, at 6% o'clock, for work. By order of W. M. JARRETT BULL, See'y. Louisville Draft Club. THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE MEM bers of this Club at Green & Green's TO-MORROV SATURDAY) MORNING, at 8% o'clock, for the pr

C. OHAMBERLIN Motice. THE VARIOUS WARD COMMITTEES APPOINTED by the draft committee for the purpose of correcting the enrolment list, will meet this afternoon at 2 o'cloc in the Council Chamber, corner Sixth and Jefferso amber, corner but every committeestly desired that every desired that e

BLANCHARD & BRO CLOTHING At Cost for Ten Days Only.

R. M. CANNON & CO. Commission Merchants 179 South Water street (corner La Salle), CHICAGO, ILL.

REFER TO—H. D. Newcomb & Bro., Louisville, Tucker & Co., Geo. C. Hunter, d23 d1m\* D. S. Benedlet & Son, "

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TO ARMY OFFICERS. Officers' Accounts settled and Certificates of Non-indebtedness procured. A LL OFFICERS WISHING TO SAVE THE EX-

Bargains at Blanchard & Bro's.

Fine Clothing at Cost POTATOES-POTATOES.

Fine Clothing at Cost. THE ENROLMENT. attend at the Court-house to take proof.

ANDREW MONROE.

China, who urged revolt against the French in- matter, and has something to do with the attack Fine Clothing at Cost.

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No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, ROBERT L. MAITLAND, NEW YORK. WILLIAM WEIGHT. 3 88 dewisly BUY SOMETHING USEFUL AS WELL AS HANDSOME.

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Beautiful Scarf, Pair of Warm Gloves, Fur-trimmed Hood,

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GREEN & GREEN'S. HOLIDAY PRESENTS

FURS. HATS, CAPS, ROBES, GLOVES, COLLARS

in CAPES, COLLARS, EUGENIAS, COBRETTS' and OPERA SETS, together with a complete assortment of GENT'S NEW STYLE DRESS and FRENCH FELT HATS, and MEN'S and BOYS' SILK VELVET, FUR and CLOTH HATS and CAPS, at

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15 BROAD STREET, Now York. GEO. E. H. GRAY, CASHIER, Formerly of Louisville, Ky.

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nst received, which will be sold at prices to suit pur F. H. HEGAN, 411 Main st.

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EMPIRE SALOON

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ASON W. SHERRILL. GAD DAVIS, AND DR. BAMES A. SHUTTLEWORTH having purchased interest of G. W. Robertson in the WESTERN ORDER and BAPTIST BOOK-STORE, on Fourth, Main street, heretofore conducted by Robertson

icit a call from their realists.
J. C. WALLER.
M. W. SHEKRILL,
GAD DAVIS,
JAS. A. SHUTTLEWORTH,
d23 d6\* Louisville, Dec. 22, 1864. PARTIES HOLDING RECEIPTS FOR IMPRESSED HORSES will find it to their advantage to call at the Journal office. d20 dtf R. LYNCH. In store and for sale by d22 d6

DOW & BURKHARDT,

HAY PRESSES.

Solid Wrought from Lever Beater. New Plunger Beater. Hores Power Portable and Single and Double Power Hand Presses. Louisville Hay Press Works cor. Main and 11th sts. o7 d2m WILLIAM DEERING, Superintender

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Which has received the endorsement of the most
PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U. S.,
Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for
the following diseases and symptoms originating from
diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs, al Debility, Mental and Physical Depression,

Imbecility,
Determination of Blood to the Head,
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Loss of Appetite,
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Low Spirits,
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Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the
Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,
And in fact all the concomitants of a Nerveus and Debititated state of the system.
To insure the genuine, cut this out.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER,
CURES GUARANTEED. The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION Hid.—Published for the benefit and as a CAUTI()
YOUNG MEN and others who suffer from Nervo
bility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supply)
the same time The Mhans of Self-Cure. By o who has cured himself after undergoing consideral quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelo-single copies may be had of the author. NATHANIBL MAYFAIR, Esq., d7 d&wlm Brooklyn, Kings co., N. Y.

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MANUFACTORY. 333 THIRD STREET. 407 MAIN STREET. LOUISVILLE, KY. The largest, heaviest, and best Pen for the money in the market.

My pens are 14 and 16 carat find, and gnaranteed perfect in every respect. For further particulars send for circular price list. Pens repaired every day. Watch and Pen price list FEES.

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Repaired in the best style, on short notice, by experienced workmen, and warranted. Terms reasonable.
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Gold Fen Manufacturer & Dealer in American Watches,

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! N.Y. Batchelor's New Toffet Cream for Dressing the Hair. 06 dly

General Brokers HINZEN & ROZEN. Piano - Forte Manufacturers,

Mason & Hamline's Cabinet Organs, THE BEST MAKE IN THE MARKET,!
Market street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh,

KROMER'S (Upham's) HAIR DYE. 50 CENTS A BOX.

Bozse larger than Dyes that sell for Sl. NATURAL, DURABLE, BEAUTIFUL. WARRANTED to please. This stricte has been thoroughly tested by DR. CHILLTON, of New York, and Profe. Booth and Garrett, of Philadelphia, who pronounce it free from all poisonous togredlents, and the material composing it will not injure the most delicate hair. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers everywhere. JNO. J. KROMER, Sole Proprietor. 403 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa

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medicine has stood the test of over thirty years, has always proved a success.

B. RAND'S SPECIFIC is exhibited in the form ills, made up entirely of substances that have a specific upon the generative organs. Most persons aste the idea of operations upon the bowels from takany kind of pills. The SPECIFIC of Dr. Rand is not niced as an EVACUATING MEDICINE. Its medicinal uses are expended entirely upon the impaired rogenive organs. The pills are not unpleasant to the sesse, many persons masticate them with impussty before llowing them, which plas we would siways recomd, as affording the speedlest way to get the effect of remedy. rice \$1 per box, or six boxes for \$5. Sold by drug-

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nearly 302 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those entemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their Sent free of postage to any address receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal carrency, by ressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Almy, N. W. Cases treated by mail as before.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment— in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by No. 3 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. #2948m

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TOBACCO—
25 butts Hobson's Choice, pounds;
25 "Rose Hill,
50 caddies Anna Bell, ½'s and 14's;

Stanle and Fancy Groceries.

REWARDS.

FROM MY RESIDENCE, IN BUTCHER town, on Sunday, Dec. 18, a white SEITER DOG PUP with liver colored ears and rump The finder will be liberally rewarded.

d22 d3\*

H. J. SMITH, Market No. 1.

\$50 Reward.

Stolen,

ON THE MORNING OF THE 31st, ON BROAD way, a black SFELLA SCARF with gold border. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the store of U.B. EVARTS & OO. 404 Main st., one door below Fourth, porth side.

STRAYED FROM THE SUBSCRIBER on Second street, between Cheetnut and Broadway, opposite Gray, a large red MILCH COW, about 6 years old, one horr shorter than the other. No other marks remembered.

NOTICES.

MR. AND MRS. NOLD'S LOUISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY FROM AND AFTER THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1845, a small number of pupils will be received as d22 d12\*

THOMAS J. JESTER,

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF d2I dtd

Copartnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING FORMED A CO partnership, under the name and style of JAMES DEALLY & CO., to date back from the 1st day of March 1883, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they will continue their present business a LOCKSMITHIS, BELL HANGERS, dealers in BUILD ERS HARDWARE, &c., at their old stand, on the north side of Jefferson street, above Third street, usual, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on them bitherto.

JAS, DEALLY,

JAS, DEALLY, GEO. HUNTZICKER. To Photographers & Ambrotypists. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGES and best assortment of Photographic and Ambre type Stock ever brought to this city, and are determine not to let any house west of Philadelphia undersell us we advise all operators from surrounding towns to give us a call. A fine assortment of Frames and Albums for the Holidays, wholesale and retail, at DABBS & SCARLETT'S, No. 427 Market street, bet. Fourth and Fifth streets, ustairs, Louisville, Ky.

Government Claims. WILL PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FO Government Receipts for Horses pressed into the U S. service. H. W. HAWES,

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PURE LEAF LARD in store and for O. W. THOMAS & CO., Main, bet. First and Second. LUBRICATING OIL. 100 BBLS JUST RECEIVED OF THE OIL. It is much cheaper and far superior to La



It is not necessary to publish a long list o diseases for which the CEDRON BITTERS are a Specific. In all diseases of the STOMACH, BCWELS, LIVER, or KIDNEYS; in all affect tions of the Brain, depending upon derangement of the Stomach or Bowels; in GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and NEURALGIA, and in FEVER and AGUE, it is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it prevents them. A wine-glassful of the BITTERS, taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate and secure the taker against disease under most trying exposure.

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FINE BOOKS AND GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. HE GREATEST VARIETY AND THE CHEAP-EST of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS to be found in the FINE ILLUMINATED GIFT BOOKS in great variety ALL THE STANDARD POETS-beautiful, and with For the Little Folks.

THE GREATEST VARIETY OF JUVENILES to be found in the city, from the cheapest to the finest, Games, Picture Alphabets, and Toy Books. FINE ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY DESKS and Work-Boxes, Port-Folios, Travelling-Bags. THE BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS. Grand Victory over the Rebel Turks! TURKEYS AND MINCE PIES!

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417 Market, bet. 4th and 5th sts.

WANTED.

Wanted, A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER, EITHER white or colored, who understands gene at housework, for a family of two. None need apply without unexceptionable reference. Also a first-rate DEESS-MAKER. Inquire on Fourth, between Walnut and Chestnut, at first cottage from Walnut, east side. d33 d37 Carriage-Driver Wanted.

Cook Wanted. A GOOD COOK TO GO TO A FLOURISHING town, to cook for a school, wanted. A good situation, with fair wages, can be obtained for one that will come well recommended. Apply to

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d22 d6\*

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A GOOD PIE AND CAKE BAKER TO GO TO W. & H. Burkbardt, 511 Main street, d32 d3\* A WHITE OR COLORED GIRL TO ATTEND ? disposition, can have a permanent situation. Apply a this office.

\$10,000. UPON RECEIPT OF FIFTY CENTS, how I made \$1,000 per month, and how they can do the same; also, for twenty-five cents I will inform any one

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A Sleeping-Room Wanted. TWO GENTLEMEN WISH TO RENT A FUI nished sleeping-room in a central part of the cit References given. Address, care of this office. d21 d3° J. F. GOUDY. NFORMATION IS WANTED RESPECTING THE A whereabouts of my uncle, Mr. HUDSON TATE,
Edmundson co., Ky. Please address
Lt. J. C. WINDHAM, Pris. of Wars
d21 d3 Johnson's Island, Ohio

Wanted,
A SITUATION AS BAR-KEEPER IN A NICE SA.
LOON by a young man of six years' experience,
Good references given. Address A. B., Journal office.
d20 d6\*

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE will be paid for 500 CAVALRY and ARTILLERY HORSES at ELIAS LEVI'S Auction and Sale Stable, corner Seventh and Market.

A COMPETENT HOUSE MAN, FOR THE COM ing year. dl3 dl8 A. D. HUNT. I AM PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICES

for Substitutes, and will supply them on a reasonable terms.

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AT COST Having Determined to Change our Business in January, we will commence on MONDAY December 19, to sell off our ENTIRE STOCK of

GLOVES, UNDERWEAR. WHITE GOODS, &c., ATPRIMECOST

Many of our Goods were purchased nearly a year ago and will be sold at LESS THAN HALF THEIR PRESENT VALUE. Our stock of HOSIERY is the largest in the city, comprising SILK, LISLE THREAD, MERINO, LAMBS WOOL, FLEECED and HEAVY COTTON, English and German, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, Gents and Boys' COTTON and MERINO HALF HOSE.

LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDERWEAR, GENT'S AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR, ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS, CAPES, SON FAGS, NUBIAS, HOODS, &c. ERCHIESS.
LINEN LAWNS.
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all of which will positively be sold at cost. Call early MONTGOMERY & FRYER

CHRISTMAS, 1864.

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OFFER TO THEIR OLD FRIENDS AND CUSTOM ers, for the Holidays, the finest assortment of

In ELEGANT BINDING ever brought to this market consisting in part of

STANDARD WORKS

Complete sets of DICKENS, BULWER, SCOTT, COOPER, HALLAM, PRESCOTT, BANCROFF. MOTLEY, THE AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA. THE ANNUAL ENCYCLOPEDIA for 1861, 1862, 1863, WEBSTER'S NEW ILLUSTRAT-ED DICTIONARY, &c.

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Fine Furs. Medium Furs. Children's Furs. Gent's Furs.

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NISHING GOODS HOUSE WM. F. OSBORN, 225 Main st., between Second and Third.

FINE OTHING

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Under the National Hotel,

Good Things for Christmas.

FOR SALE-FOR RENT!

THE COFFEE AND BOARDING HOUSE of No. 114.
Third street, with all the Fixtures and Furniture. dg3 d3\* THE SECOND, THIRD, and FOURTH FLOORS if of the Store occupied by the undersigned; also Storage in a good dry Cellar.

L. RICHARDSON. Main, bet. Fourth and Fift d23 d6 A Valuable Farm for Sale,

mp ements, will be sold at the same time eeking a pleasant home or country taveru tand no better place could be found.

After the sale of the Farm, I will offer for sale a tract

f 400 acres of Land, known as the "Vaughan Farm,"

blich is well fenced and ready for a crop.

The sale to take place on the premises,

Terms made known on the day of the sale,

d20 d14

C. A. GRIFFIN,

[Democrat copy, and send bill to Cropper, Patton, & Co. I

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N ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST FLOURishing cities in Illinois. Business \$50,000 a year, and
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compt. It is a most desirable chance to buy out an asared and profitable Drug business, and only open for
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St. Louis Mo., or Messrs, PFINGST & CO., Druggists, Louisville, Ky.

For Sale,

A GOOD STERN-WHEEL STRAMROAT, nearly new, 150 tons capacity, in
ROAT, nearly new, 150 tons capacity, in
ROAT, Nearly new, 150 tons capacity, in
ROAT, Nearly No. 157 Wall st. culars apply to

B. J. CAFFREY,
d17 d6

137 Wall st,
[Memphis Argus copy 5 days and charge this office.]

WISHING TO CHANGE MY BUSINESS, I OFFER for sale my stock of BOOTS, SHOES and FIXTURES, one of the best business stands in the city.

G. W. CLAYTON,

d17 d6\* No. 301 Fourth st., bet. Market & Jefferson, 84 BBLS PURE NELSON COUNTY WHISKEY, GLAZEBROOK, BRO. & CO., d17 d6 530 Main st.

Cottage for Sale. A CONVENIENT COTTAGE OF FOUR rooms and shed kitchen, on Eighteenth, between Madison and Walnut—lot 20 by 105—for sale, apply at Journal office.

MY RESIDENCE, ON EIGHTH STREET, BEtween Madison and Chestnut, No. 608, west side.
It is a commodious dwelling, modern style. Apply to H. C. Caruth, Merchants Bank, or myself,
disdtf EUGENE UNDERWOOD. For Sale, 100 BBLS COPPER WHISKEY, 2 years old, and warranted pure, at CROPPER. PATTON, & CO.'S, 7 dl5 dtf Nos. 143 and 145 Fourth st. Railroad Iron for Sale.

200 TONS OF NEW RAILROAD IRON for sale in Cairo. Apply to JOHN S. GARLAND or GEO. W. REARDON, d9 dlm St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, III. TOBACCO DEALERS.

HOLYOKE & ROGERS, Tobacco Factors General Commission Merchants,

BEF Advances will be made on shipments to above address by N. E. MILTON & CO., f23 distf No. 433 Main st., Louisville, Ky. ATTENTION, DEALERS! NICHOLAS LEMOS

284 Main st., north side, bet. Third and Fourth (with
Tait, Son, & Co.), Louisville, Ky.,

FIAS ON HAND A LARGE AND OLD SELECTED

stock of CIGARS of the following brands, which he
offers to the trade lower than any other house in the nry Clay, Nueva Albion, Robinson Cruso

FLETCHER & BENNEYT. 421 Main Street,

HAVE ON HAND A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY, FINE DIAMONDS. RICH SILVER-WARE.

TEA SETS, URNS, PITCHERS,

GOBLETS, SPOONS, FORKS,

FANCY SILVER-WARE,

WEDDING PRESENTS;

PLATED GOODS: ICE PITCHERS,
CAEE BASKETS,
TEA SETS, WAITERS,
SPOONS, FORKS, &c., Fine Table Cutlery:

TABLE AND DESSERT KNIVES; CARVERS, FORKS, AND STEELS: POCKET KNIVES; SCISSORS. Military Goods:

Gold and Silver Head Canes, Gold Pens, &c., of the best quality and newest styles, for sale by

CHAMBERIN, TAPP, & CO.,

HART&CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

READY-MADE CLOTHING THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY OF ENG-

Kurnishing 436 MAIN ST., LOUISVILLE, KY, HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF CLOTH-their old stand, and will be pleased to see the old custom-ers of the house, and hope to make it to our mutual ad-vantage to continue their business connection. Are now receiving a full assortment of Goods in that line. Mor-chants visiting the city will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

WE HAVE SOLD OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING TO Mesers, CHAMBERLIN, TAPP, & CO., who will continue the business at our old stand, and we take pleasure in recommending them to our friends, customers, and merchants generally as being worthy of their patrouage. n5 d2mis HART & CO. 20 BALES ASSORTED SPONGE

" for sale by WILSON & PETER. 10 CASKS SODA ASH for sale by WILSON & PETER. 20 GBOSS HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for sale by WILSON & PETER. VIRGINIA TOBACCO-A few boxes prime article WILSON & PETER. 30 GROSS FINK SAUCERS for sale by WILSON & PETER. 50 BBLS ASSORTED MASON'S BLACKING for sale by 68 cod2wdw3 WILSON & PETER. 1,000 BOXES ASSORTED WINDOW-GLASS for WILSON & PETER.

TO SURGEONS AND STUDENTS-Obstetrical
A good assortment just received.
d8 eod2w&w3
WILSON & PETER. 1,000 LBS CITRIC ACID for sale by WILSON & PETER.

CUGAR-COATED PILLS AND GRANULES—A gen-eral assortment for sale by d8 cod2w&w8 WILSON & PETER. PLANTERS'HOTEL, Sixth st., bet. Main and Market. LOUISVILLE, KY. BOARD PER DAY - - - - 82 50

At Low Prices.

FLETCHER & BENNETT, 421 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 3 A. M.

J. H. Duncan is our agent at Bagdad, Ky., and will receive subscriptions to the Daily o Weekly Journal. d23 d6&w2

As we intend, after the first of January, to farm out the delivery of the Daily Journal, we request those who, from a change of carripay fail to get their papers, to inform us, e will have them put in the hands of those who will leave them.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS-OUR CITY SUBSCRI-DERS .- On and after January 1, 1865. J. U. Shaffer will have the entire control and delivery of the Journal from the west side of Third street to the west side of Tenth street, and J. H. Hart from the east side of Third street to Shelby street. All of our old subscribers, we hope, will continue patrons of the Journal, and as many new ones as feel inclined, as they can now become subscribers for a week or the year, as they may choose. Messrs. Shaffer and Hart vill canvass the city, in their respective districts, nd we bespeak for them a kind reception. After the 1st of January they will collect for abscriptions, weekly or monthly, as may be agreed upon.

OPERATIONS OF GEN. LYON.-A courier ar the in this cay had despatches from Generals from and Ewing. From him we gather the

On Sunday Lyon entered Hopkinsville and burned the court-house. He was afterwards attacked by Col. Grances He was alterwards attacked by Col. Granger with a Federal force, and severely punished. Forty of his men were captured, and he was so hard pressed that he had to give up his conscripts, who were returning to their homes. It is believed the whole of Lyon's forces would have been captured had not night interposed, under cover of which he hastily retreatd toward Green river, which he crossed on Monday at Ashbysburg, burning the ferryboats behind him, and thus delaying pursuit.

His troops, who numbered nine hundred, were throwing away their arms and accountements, in order to expedite their escape from the sword of the aveneer.

the sword of the avenger.

He is said to have also burned the Court-The is said to have also burned the Controuse at Madisonville. The latter not certain. From the direction taken by Lyon he will ortobably strike the river about Owensboro, which place is garrisoned by a considerable core of colored troops, and it closely pursued to will not be not live to reduce the place. he will not have time to reduce the pla

From certain dispositions of troops already nade in Kentucky, of which we have knowldge, we are of the opinion that Lyon and his It is probable that large numbers of his folthe way, when they will go at their old trade of stealing any robbing. We shall await further intelligence with anxiety, but with great con-

clip the above from the Evansville Jour of Wednesday. We are under the impreson that the courier did not furnish our name sake with a very reliable report. After his reulse at Hopkinsville, Lyon retreated in the diction of the Cumberland river, closely pursued by McCook. His force is nearer three thousand nan nine hundred.

Lyon is not ubiquitous. He cannot head a olumn for the Ohio and one for the Cumberland at the same time. Owensboro and Eddye are nearly in opposite directions from insville. Official information locates Lyon, th his force, on the banks of the Cumberland; erefore he cannot be marching on Owensboro. report, which the military authorities here do not credit, says, that, in the fight at Hopkinsville, a regiment of Lyon's command, claimed to number five hundred men, was cut off from the main force, and is retreating toward the Ohio river, with the intention, as it is presumed, of effecting a junction with Major Walker Tayor's outlaw band. If Owensboro and Evanslle apprehend a rebel raid, the danger is from detachment, and not from Lyon, at the ad of his brigade. When the truth is known s our impression that the five hundred will e dwindled into a much smaller numberpaps not more than fifty or sixty men. Gen. cCook is pressing Lyon, and, if he does not

n was presented before the Police Court ves\_ av morning, charged with assaulting, beat-, and shooting at an old gentleman, a Gern, named Ernst Smith. It appears from the nony that Smith was walking quietly along on street, when Logan attacked him, beatover the head and shoulders with a pisth succeeded in freeing himself from f Logan, and started to run up Walnut when the soldier shot at him, but fortely without effect. The old man ran into cy store, kept by a widow lady, and locked oor after him, Logan soon made his apce, and called loudly for admittance, ch was refused. Finding he could not get the door, he proceeded to break the glass low-window, winding up by throwing ng out in the street that it contained. is stage of the proceeding, he was arrested

ANOTHER OUTRAGE. - A soldier named E. Lo-

citizen, turned over to the authorities, and E OPERA.-The repetition of Faust last requires no more notice than to emphathe superb rendition of the acting and ng of Frederici, Hermanns, Formes, Dziu teinecke, and Graff; the admirable efof the choruses and the well-balanced och-B. To-night Halevy's "Jewess" will be proed, with Madame Johannsen, M'lle Canissa ren Hermanns, Himmer, Habelman, and Graff e leaing parts. This is a grand spectacular a, and is susceptible of superb scenic effects. ful choruses, and startling situations.

ng, when will be presented the last act of er's Tannhauser, and the three act opers Night in Grenada, by Kreutzer EL PRISONS.—The prisons at Johnson's d and Camp Douglas are now crowded to utmost capacity, and, for the present, no risoners will be forwarded to the points Ioffman has directed Capt. Jones to send ter enlisted men to Camp Chase and com ned officers to Fort Delaware. We will

are to have an extra gala night to-morrov

ave the entire rebel army cooped up in rn prisons. PROCEEDINGS .- Both Boards of the al Conncil met last night. A resolution d both Boards, authorizing the Mayor to ct with certain parties for the erection o alarm Telegraph at a cost of \$21,500 sacting the usual amount of regular s, the Council adjourned to meet again

the 5th day of January, 1865. acks No. 1 as Adjutant, was the recipient of dsome silver-headed cane at the hands of clerks on Wednesday last. Soward, who occupied the position as Adjutant only a short time, has won the esteem and confie of his fellow-officers and everybody con-

ed with the Barracks. OID THE DRAFT .- Mayor Kaye calls the us Ward Committees appointed by the Committees for the purpose of correcting

proliment list, to meet this afternoon a o'clock in the Common Council Chamber. e is much to be done, and very little time to gadier-General Hoffman, Commissary of Prisoners, with headquarters in

n, was in the city yesterday. He is y to Nashville, on business relating to captures effected by the army under

es A. Rosenbangh, belonging to com h Kentucky cavalry, and Dennis Odpany I, 12th Illinois volunteers, were the city yesterday as deserters, and parters in the prison at Barracks

et to learn that Judge Bodley met s accident on yesterday. While long the street he slipped and fell, ne of the bones of his left leg below

to the damage to the railroad, oche of the accidents, the Nashville About four hundred and fifty recruits were

y-three men were sent to New York from Bar-The officers of the steamer Magenta have hished us with New Orleans dates of the under obligations to them. Wea

ved at the Bar-

THE FIGHTING AT MURFREESBORO. - Reports nave been as "thick as blackberries in summer in regard to heavy fighting and terrible slaugher at Murfreesboro during the time Hood's army was in front of Nashville. A citizen of Murfreesboro informs the Nashville Dispatch that the fighting at or near that place was little

more than heavy skirmishing. This was kept up for about ten days, more or less every day, and the evident object of the rebels was to keep the garrison at Murfreesboro from joining Thomas or falling upon the rear of Hood; and also to prevent them from foraging. In this way a great deal of skirmishing occurred at vaious places around Murfreesboro. The gentleman did not know the extent of the losses or ither side. There were a considerable number f Federals wounded, and a few killed. The rebel wounded were generally carried off, and

their dead buried, so that no estimate of their loss could be made Among the rebel killed is recollected the name of Col. Holman, of Lincoln county. He was killed in a skirmish between the Salem and Shelbyville pikes, about six miles from Murreesboro, and was brought into town and puried. He was a young man between twentyfive and thirty years of age.

On Thursday last, the 15th inst., the rebels aptured a train of nine cars on the Nasville and Chattanooga Railroad, five miles south o furfreesboro, loaded with stores and ammun tion sent down from Stevenson for the garrison at Murfreesboro. They killed and wonnded umber of soldiers, and captured about two hundred and fifty with this train. They then burned the cars and destroyed the locomotive Gen. Bate attacked the fortifications at Mur freesboro, but it is thought it was more a feint than anything else. He was soon driven off out with what loss was not known, and if he ha any killed and wounded they were carried off. The gentleman states that no artillery was captured from the rebels. He also states that Forrest, who was reported to have been killed in Murfreesboro, was not in that town during the siege. It was understood that Forrest had

his headquarters at Forest Hill. Three or four block-houses on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, between Murfreesboro and Nashville, are reported to have been captured by the rebels, and considerable damage was done to the track of the road, but this will soon be repaired. Up to last Thursday, the road between Stevenson and a point five miles south of Murfreesboro was intact, and has probably not since been injured. Heliography has become a handmaid to

the fine arts for the reduplication of the works of the finest masters. We stepped into Mr. Hegan's vesterday, and saw a superb collection of copies of many choice works, among them were Dubrefe's Charity; Paul Delaroche's Beatrice Cenci on her way to execution; Dejonghe's Landells; Compte Calix's Departure of the Swallows, and the Song of the Nightingales, companion pieces; Gerome's Death of Cæsar; Brion's Grace before Meat: Kretschmer's The Threat, and the First Trowsers, companion pieces; Paul Delaroche's Christian Martyr. Toulmouch's Mother's Kiss; and a numerous addition to the list. There was also Landseer' Deer Pass, and a pair of Francis's Fruit Pieces, in oil, and a large number of admirable works of art. We saw also how beautifully the improvement had progressed in Photographic Aloums. Some were exquisite. We had no idea that Mr. Hegan had sucu an extensive collection of paintings, lithographs, and photographs, and some of them were superbly colored. Nothing can be more appropriately selected from his stock for a holiday present.

Says the Washington Star: "The rebel Brigadier-General Granberry, reported by Gen. Hood as killed at the battle of Franklin, will be remembered here as the Rev. J. C Granberry, of the Virginia Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was formerly pastor of the 'Church South' on Eighteenth street, near H, tion, and now used by them. In Washington he served two years, and was then appointed to the College at Charlottesville, Virginia, where he was officiating as chaplain when the rebellion broke out. As a minister he was highly esteemed while here, both as a pastor and a pulpit orator. He was about thirty-eight years of age when he died, and his numerous acquaintances in Washington will regret his death in an unholy cause."

Wood's THEATRE - BENEFIT OF OLIVE LO AN. - This evening is the last but one of Miss Logan's engagement, and she performs Widow Cheerly in the fine comedy of The Soldier's Daughter, for her benefit. All who remember her father ought to patronize her, for, like the old Governor Heartwell, all ought to love Jack Woodley's daughter. Miss Olive has been playing to very crowded houses.

They have winter in good earnest in Northern Indiana. The Laporte Herald says: Sleighing has been moderately good durin he past week or ten days. In many of th north and south lanes the snow is badly drifted, so much so that fences have had to be let down and teams driven through fields. In other places the ground is quite bare, the snow hav-

The ladies of the Methodist Church, in effersonville, are holding a Festival this week n Sparks's Hall, which commenced last evenng, to aid in completing the church.

[Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.] LETTER FROM BATON ROUGE.

BATON ROUGE, Dec. 9, 1864. Cold as Arctic Regions.—We have already and twenty-four hours continuous rain, accompanied by a keen, piercing wind, penetrating wery hole and corner, and causing a brisk demand for lot Irish whiskey-toddies, egg-nogs, and other beverages that infuse warmth to the nner man. The demand is likely to continue, Steamboats track the river with light up-trip and empty down ones. The Ben Franklin appears to be the only steamboat doing anything whethere.

omfortable time of it about here; they ocea-ionally make a detour in the vicinity, but keep respectful distance. The other day they made raid upon the outbuildings of Granville M. Fierce, four miles from Baton Rouge, and dereved a large amount of property by fire, lajor Claybourn, of the 12th Illinois cavalry plunteers, commanding cavalry at Baton ouge post, gave fifty rebels a good chase rebel Lieut. Reynolds, but flew before the allant Major, who pursued them over ten gallant Major, who pursued them over ten miles. The Major is keeping a sharp lookout for these bushwhackers, and will play havoc with them before many days pass away. Scorr's Cotton Order.—Colonel Scott re

Kentucky volunteers, takes the honorable posi-tion of Provost Marshal of Orleans. The Cap-tain's departure is deeply regretted by his circle of acquaintances. He acquitted himself hon-orably here, and we believe he will be duly apreciated as a gentleman and officer in the ueen City. Captain George E. Smith succeeds the office, and is a worthy successor to the

ATTEMPTED MURDER. - Whilst Captain Whit ouse (officer of the day) was on duty last Fri-ty night on the levee, a soldier shot at him, ling within a few feet of the Captain. Fortutely the shot missed the object. The Captain flowed the scoundrel and delivered two balls the would-be assasin, one of them passing rough the side of his chest, thus turning the

ables.

Colonel Landram, 19th Kentucky volunteers, commands the post and district. This month we believe, his regiment completes the term of its service. We regret much the approaching period that he and his regiment depart from us Cold Kentucky its milk and public sons have old Kentucky, its milk, and noble sons have the general respect of us all, and particularly the respected Colonel and his command.

WILFUL MURDER.—On Friday evening last, at 9 o'clock, Larkin W. Ray and Lewis Roach, of company C. 7th Kentucky volunteers, entered the Sun Billiard Saloon under pretence of being of the Provost Guard, and wilfully shot Surgeon W. K. Sadler, 19th Kentucky volunteers, Surgeon-in-chief of the District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson.

geon-in-chief of the District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson.
Surgeon Sadler joined the 19th Kentucky volunteers at Cumberland Gap in 1862, and shared the fortunes of that gallant regiment in the memorable retreat from the Gap, and through the Vicksburg, Texas, and Red river campaigns. At the battle of Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864, he was taken prisoner refusing to leave his was taken prisoner, refusing to leave his unded men and make his escape. Soon after is exchange, he was announced as chief medi-al officer upon the staff of Gen Benton, which osition be held until his melancholy death. position he held until his melancholy death.

The culprits are now under trial by courtsmartial. We understand a difficulty arose between them and another party. Lieut. Roberts, 2d Louisiana, being present, ordered these men to camp, they being intoxicated at the time. They ultimately returned with their rifles, and mistaking Dr. Sadler for the object of their search, shot him through the body, and in a few minutes the spirit fled.

The following day the body was placed in a metallic coffin, and on Sunday last military honors were given to the remains before being forwarded to the North for burial.

enlarged, at "The Louisville Gallery of Photography," 85 Fourth street, six doors from National Hotel.

Nor to be Overlooked—Our extensive stock of French, China, Bohemian, and Belgian Glass Ware, China Toys, &c., of all kinds and descriptions, which we will sell at reduced prices from Monday, December 19th, until January 1st. Persons wishing to make Holiday presents will do well to give us a call and examine our stock before looking elsewhere.

J. DOLFINGER & CO., French China Emporium, under Wood's Theatre.

"THE COMING DRAFT"-IMPORTANT NOTICE To All in the City of Louisville who are Enrolle l as Liable to the Draft:

The Committee appointed by the General Council to correct the list of persons liable to draft in this city have exercised diligence in the matter, and are informed by the Board of Enrolment that the lists cannot be published by Wards, as was suggested, and that we have time only until December 31 to make correc-Although appeals have been made to citizens

Although appears have been made to citizens to correct the enrolment, and the Board of Enrolment give public notice now that it can be done, there has been little or no disposition shown by the public to act in the matter.

It is evident that this matter demands immediate attention, only eight days elapsing between this and the day that the door will be shut against complaints. rainst complaints.
It should be the first business of every citizen

o see that the matter be attended to, as he was it to himself and family, as well as to his The short space of time allowed has decided the committee upon the following plan:

The following gentlemen are appointed from the several Wards as a Committee separate and alone for their Ward to take in hand the important work of having the enrolment list now before the Board of Enrolment correct, so far as their Ward is interested.

First Ward-James B. Gregory and John W. ond Ward-John A. Weatherford and P Third Ward—A. Y. Johnson and Thos. Ryan. Fourth Ward—J. C. Shanks and William Conner. Fifth Ward—Jos. T. Tompkins and Jacob L nyser. Sixth Ward—Thos. Shanks and Lewis Sales. Seventh Ward—John G. Baxter and B. F.

Eighth Ward—Geo. Mullikin and W. A. Nally. Ninth Ward—W. J. Cornell and Geo. Ainslie. Tenth Ward—D. Spalding, jr., and G. W. Eleventh Ward-Capt. Lockhart and John E

Let the Committee here appointed at onc meet and decide upon a system or plan either by the appointing of volunteers for each block in the Ward or by calling a meeting of the cip-tens of the Ward to move and use all diligence to have the list of those in their Ward corrected.

to have the list of those in their Ward corrected.

For the information of the Committees, the following suggestions are made:

I. Whenever a name appears which is known to be ficticious, or the person indicated is dead, or has removed, notice of the same should at once be given to the Board of Eurolment.

II. Whenever cause of exemption exists for any reason, notice should be given to the Provost Marshal of the District, or the Board of Enrolment, by the exempt person himself, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

The following are the recognized causes of The following are the recognized causes o

Under 20 years of age. Being an alien, and never having voted. Having furnished a substitute in anticipa-. Having been drafted and furnished a sub-

Having been drafted and paid commuta . Having been drafted and received a certifi e of permanent physical disability.

Being permanently physically disqualified.

Having served two years in the army or vy during the present war, and been honor

Let no one say, who may come under any o the above causes of exemption, that, because he is not liable, he will not attend to having his name stricken off. We say to such: You owe it to your neighbors, to the citizens, and your family, as well as yourself, to see that your name is stricken off if it appears on the roll, for do you not make the chances greater against those liable, and subject yourself to summons from the Provost Marshal should you be drafted, and thereby subject yourself to all the preliminary delays and approvement of present liable. nary delays and annovances of pers as well as making the quota greater than As this is intended to bring about an effort to

As this is intended to bring about an eitert to correct and not increase the enrolment, it is to the interest of every person to aid the Committee and co-laborers in their work.

The Government officials have evinced a disposition to afford you every facility to attain the object in view. If, therefore, through the indisposition and anothy of the public who are most osition and apathy of the public who are most oncerned, this effort to correct the enrolment prove abortive, and further excessive quotas are manded of us because of the incorrectness of e enrolment, the people of this city and coun-will be themselves responsible, and they will

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 22, 1864.
WILLIAM KAYE, Mayor. R. O. PRIEST, Chief of Police. SAMUEL A. MILLER, ) Com. C. C. r. C. Tucker. J. M. ARMSTRONG, )

JOHN A. CARTER, Com. B. A. WM. F. RUBLE, Horace Greely succeeds no better in farming than most amateurs. In a recent speech he said: "Twenty-five acres of my farm, or rather my wife's, is forest, fenced so as to exclude all the grazing animals, and this is the only part f it which does not cost me more than I ge

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

In order to accommodate all their friends who may want Christmas presents, Messrs Green & Green, corner Main and Fourth streets will keep their store open until 10 P. M. or

Christmas Presents.—A splendid assortment at Rogers's House-furnishing Emporium, 213 east side Fourth street, near Main. Please call and examine assortment before purchasing else-

Mr. C. C. Spencer has an extra large sale of elegant furniture, pianos, China and glass-ware, carriage-horses, rockaway, carpets, lines sheets and table-cloths, and a host of other

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS .- Ladies and all, in pur porium, 213 east side Fourth street, near Main

d23d2
Now that the year is coming to a close and families will have to change their servants, it will be a good time to introduce new rules and new machinery. We think a very well-regulated family should have Huber's Washing and Wringing Machines at least Sold at the store of H. W. Wilkes, Jr., Louisville, Ky.

Christmas Presents.—A splendid assortment at Rogers's House-furnishing Emporium, 213 east side Fourth street, near Main. d23d2 GREAT SENSATION.—Ladies are crowding the new store just opened by S. Lang, on the north side of Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, attracted by the beautiful assortment of ancy goods of every description which are to be found in that extablishment.

place to find choice Christmas presents. f,s,&s\* GREATEST LITERARY WORK OF THE AGE.—
"So far as I can judge, nothing has been left undone to make this work [the new edition of Webster's Dictionary] worthy of the race, the age, and the language. No nobler national monument has yet been reared than this American Dictionary. I was anticipating the greatest can Dictionary. I was anticipating the greatest literary work of the age, and it seems to me this anticipation was not extravagant."—J. G. Mc-Mynn, Sup't Public Instruction, Wisconsin.

Co-operative Store.—A special meeting of the stockholders in the Co-operative Store will be held on Friday evening, December 23d, at Trades' Assembly Hall. By order of the Trustees.

GAS STOVES —Just received another supply f Shaw's Patent Gas Stoves, that have attractof Snaw's Fatelit Gas Sloves, that have autraced so much attention lately, entirely free from dust and smell; no necessity of shivering in a cold room, now that you can heat it comfortably for two and three cents as hour.

CARR & RYAN, Gas-fitters and Plumbers, Fifth and Gre

Gentlemen, if you want to appear well during the holidays, call upon McGill & Mullen, at the Galt House. Having determined to reduce their stock, they have the goods to effect that object for you at small cost. d21 tj1 Silver-plated Ware, a fine assortment

comprising all styles of breakfast and dinner easters, tea sets, butter dishes, waiters, sirup bitchers, goblets, mugs, and cake baskets. Any of the above mentioned articles make a suitable present for the holidays which have just arrived at Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green streets.

Ladies' head-dresses, dress and breakfas aps, a beautiful assortment, all suitable for the olidays, at Mrs. T. C. MIDDLETON'S, 315 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson. d21 d3

white and black barbes, Alexander's kid glove at Mrs. T. C. MIDDLETON'S, 315 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Gilt, steel, ivory, and jet buckles, wide belting, ladies' elastics, steel and jet pins, a large assortment, at
MRS. T. C. MIDDLETON'S,
315 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Rosewood Cigar-holders, an assortment perfectly unequalled, at Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green streets. d19d6t Beautiful Colored Photographs, Pictures of children taken, and old Pictures copied and enlarged, at "The Louisville Gallery of Photography," 85 Fourth street, six doors from National Hotel.

d14 d&Sun2m

10 % PIPES A. SEIGNETTE BRANDY;
15 % "Otard, Dupuy, & Co. do;
25 bbla N. Y. Brandy;
In store and for sale by
dly dly dly "JNO. R. GHEENS

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS .- A large and elegant assortment, that were bought when gold was down to one hundred and eighty-five, consisting of every description of French, China Bohemian glass, and lava-ware fancy goods; also a complete assortment of Parian marble and rosewood goods, and a fine lot of toys, are

at Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green stre Second-hand Watches bought and sold by J. B. Barnes, corner Sixth and Main streets. d16 d3m

Wholesale Millinery Goods at Reduced Prices.—Although the season is on the decline, yet Otis & Co. keep up their assortment, and are prepared to fill any orders in the millinery or dress-trimming line. They have buttons, ball and square dress trimmings of bugle and gimp fabrics, plain, whitsedge, and fancy velvet ribbons, and a variety which is worth the attention of any city or country milliners, merchants, or dress-makers ountry milliners, merehants, or dress visiting Louisville.

The attention of dealers is invited to the stock of Grained and Calf Boots, suitable for oldiers' and citizens' wear, just received by R. M. Ingalls, 436 Main street. d18\* Ladies designing to attend the opera the

coming season should not fail to call and examine Madam Demorest's beautiful Opera Corsets, at the Kentucky Skirt Factory, No. 6 Maonic Temple, Fourth, between Jefferson and

Those in want of Saddles, Harness, Collars, Trunks, Travelling-bags, Valises, Whips, Bits, and Spurs, Buckskin Money Vests and Belts, Rubber Clothing, for man and beast, will consult their own interest by buying at the Saddlery Warehouse of Samuel Baker, 609 Main t., next door above Louisville Hotel. a 25 dtf J. M. Armstrong, on Main, opposite the tional, has now open a magnificent stock of Men's Clothing, Boys' Clothing,

Youths' Clothing,
Children's Clothing;
which he is offering at low prices.

n28dIm TO NEUTRALIZE OFFENSIVENESS In many forms we use disinfecting agents Impure breath, caused by bad teeth tobacco spirits, or catarrh, is neutralized by Sozobony Tis a healthful beautifier, and a great luxury as a dentrifice. The repulsive breath is by its use rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldingly friends or lovers will be no longer noticed Sold by all druggists.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SUPERIOR LOCK STITCH

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. V. GILBERT & CO., 418 Main Street.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, w will sell at auction 40 ½bbls Salt Fish in good ship ping order: lot of Mattresses, Furniture, Carpeting Cook Range, Coal Stove, Fish Glass, Table-Ware, goo pair Trucks; also part of a Drug Store, consisting of Drugs and Medicines, fine Bottles for a Druggist or Doc tor; also a lot of Store Fixtures. J. V. GILBERT,

BY S. G. HENRY & CO. SPECIAL AND POSITIVE SALE OF GROCERIES LIQUORS, AND CIGARS, CHEWING TOBACCO MACKEREL in % bbls, SPICES, GROUND COF-FEE, BED-CORDS, &c.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. O. Molassee, fine Chewing Tobacco, &c., the balance of A Grocery stock, will be sold.

BY C. C. SPENCER. ARGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE AN CHINAWARE, SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANOS PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA, BRUSSELS CAR PETS, MATCH HORSES AND ROCKAWAY, HAR-NESS, AND HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES

AT AUCTION. ON FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 2?, at 10 o'cloo will be sold, in front of Auction-rooms, one puthorough-bred Carriage Horses, a Rockaway (near new), and double sets of Harness. After which a lar and varied assortment of clegant Furniture, consing in part of rosewood Bedsteads, and Wash-Stan University (Tables Waydrocks University Tables)

nest and largest lot of Furniture a cles I have had in store for a loatly worthy the attention of famili C. C. SPENCER, PUBLIC SALE.

c. Corn sold first.
ARTHUR BROWN
r. d22 d&Suts C. C. ALFRIEND, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO. DESIRABLE THIRD STREET DWELLING-HOUS AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY AFTERTOON, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock we will sell, on the premises, on Third street, we side, first house south of Broadway, that well-built an TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK HOUSE AND LO ow in the occupancy of Mr. J. S. Long. The House ontains 11 rooms and bath-room, water-works and ga emplete, and all the necessary out-buildings. The louse is nearly new and of modern style. Lot 51 fee ont by 220 feet deep. nt by 220 feet deep. Ossessisn will be given on the 1st of January, 1865.

S. G. HENRY & CO., PUBLEC SALE. I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, December 28, 1864, at my residnine miles east of Louisville, on the Shelbyville BOYD WINCHESTER

For Rent and Hire. ADMINISTRATOR AND AGENT OF W. inchester's estate, I have for rent the farm up I am now living, containing 150 acres, with ce e improvements. Also about 100 acres of super

BY I. GRAUMAN, AUCTIONEER

Attention, Everybody!

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF At the S. E. Corner of Market & Eighth sts. COMMENCING NEXT TUESDAY, THE 20 TH INST. MRS. LOUISE FRIEDMAN,
Southeast Corner of Eighth and Market streets
tDec24 I. GRAUMAN, Auctioneer

A SPLENDID VARIETY OF

H. HEGAN Embracing 411 MAIN STREET, PLAIN PANELLED BOOKS.
PANELLED WITH PEARL AND
OTHER FANCY ORNAMENTS CALL AND SEE THEM.

NEW HAMS AND LARD.  $2,500 \underset{500 \text{ kegs}}{\overset{\text{NEW HAMS;}}{\text{rs tierces new Leaf Lard;}}}$ On hand and for sale by d21 d6 HIBBITT & SON. 20 CASKS PORT WINE;

d20 dt Jan1

25 blde Malaga do: 20 bble Muscat and Ginger; In store and for sale by d19 d6 JNO. R. GHEENS & BRO. FINE CIGARS, TOBACCOS, AND TOILET GOODS in variety at JEFFERSON & ALFORD'S, d21 d6 Apothecaries, cor. Seventh and Marketsis. AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.

GROVER'S Grand Opera.

(Also of Grover's Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadel-phia, and Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C.). CARL ANSCHUTZ...... CONDUCTOR The Great Master Baton of the Age. Second and Last Week of the Memorable Season of Grand Opera.

FRIDAY, DEC. 23. THE JEWESS. The production of this Opera was upon two occasering the season in New York City witnessed by

EAZAR.... ......M, FRANZ HIMME ..MAD, BERTHA JOHANNSH BROGNI KARL FORMES
M'LLE PAULINE CANNISS.
M. THEODORE HABELMAN
M. ANTON GEAFI
M. EDOURD HAIMES Grand Pageant Religioso

the first act, with over 100 persons in the Process SATURDAY, DEC. 24, GRAND GALA NIGHT.

The Overture, Grand Act, and Ensemble of R. Wa TANNHAUSER. With entirely new costume; and, in addition, the who of Kreutzer's Opera, in 3 acts, A NIGHT IN GRENADA. Let Seats may be secured each day during the season t Faulds's Music Store from 19 A.M. to 4 P. M.; at night t the Box Office of the Theatre.

Prices of Admission. ... \$2 (

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Overture at 1/4 before 8. WOOD'S THEATRE. Corner of Fourth and Jefferson sta.

Benefit of Miss OLIVE LOGAN. ON FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, will beperformed the great play of the SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER. Widow Cheerly ..... Miss Olive Logar To conclude with the

COMICAL COUNTESS. GRAND MATINEE every Saturday afternoon 2% o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Private Boxes \$5; Second Tier 55 cts.

Private Boxes \$5; Second Tier 55 cts. Doors open at 1/2 to 7; Curtain will rise at 7/2 o'clock

SIXTH ANNUAL BALL Stove and Hollow-Ware Moulders' Union

NO. 16, OF LOUISVILLE, HY. At Masonic Temple, On Monday Evening, Dec. 26, 1864. Tickets ONE DOLLAR. Music by Cole. Tickets for sale at the Co-operative Store and dec22 dtd

LOUISVILLE VARIETIES Fifth street, between Jefferson and Market.

Open Every Night COMMENCING THURSDAY, DEC. 8. RYAN & CALHOUN..... A. G. COOPER.... A VARIED AND BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE By a large and versatile Troupe of Ladies & Gentleme ORIGINALITIES and SELECTIONS From the Opera, Drama, and Ballet, and Gems of REFINED MINSTRELSY.

Doors open at 7-Performance to commence at 8 o'clock Strict order will be enforced

STEAMBOATS

For Cairo, Hickman, and Memphis. PHANTOM......IRWIN, Mast Will leave city wharf this day, Dec. 3:
at 4 P. M. positively. For freight or pa age apply on board or to B. J. CAFFREY, Agent. For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson, TARASCON. LUSK, Master,
Will leave city what fthis day, Dec, 33.
at 5 P. M. positively. For freight or
day, Dec, 32.
T. M. ERWIN, Agent,
N. B. The Tarascon will give through receipts for
Bowling Green and Green River freight. For Smithland, Clarksville, and Nashville. LENI LEOTI.

Will leave city wharf this day, Dec. 23.

at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to

d23

T. M. ERWIN, Agent.

Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company. For New Orleans.
The steamer MISSOURI J. Y. Hurb, Master. will leave city wharf on Monday, Dec. 26, at 2 P. M. MOORHEAD & CO., Agents. For Clarksville and Nashville. Will leave city what fthis day, Dec. 23

at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight o

passage apply on board or to

d23 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

D. H. BLUNK. Master,
Will leave city wharf this day, Dec. 23.

44 P. M. positively. For freight or passage apply on board or to
CROPPER, PATTON, & CO., Agenta. PHANTOM ..... PHANTOM ..... PHANTOM. IRWIN. Master

Will leave city wharf this day, Dec. 23

at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight o

CROPPER, PATTON, & CO., Agents. Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company.
For New Orleans.
The steamer MAGENTA, SWITZER.
Master, will leave on Friday, Dec. 23,
422 MOORHEAD & OO., Agents for the Line.

Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Packet Line For Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleaus. The steamer MISSOURI, Captai HURD, will leave on Monday, the 26i inst., at 12 o'clock M., city wharf, d22 Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Line.
For Cairo Memphis, Vicksburg, and New
Orleans.

Hypp Mester MISSOURI. Orleans. Hurn, Master, Will leave as above on Monday, Dec.

wharf.
d22 CROPPER, PATTON, & CO., Agents. DAN ABLE & CO.. CAIRO, ILLINOIS, Wharfboat Proprietors. WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Transfer Agents for I. C. R. R. n4 dly REGULAR PACKETS-U. E. MAIL LINE FOR CINCINNATI, Connecting at Cincinnati with early Eastern Trains
The Magnificent pussenger steamers
MAJ. ANDERSON, HILDREYS, Master,
GEN. LYTLE, Master,
One of the above steamers will leave for
the above port daily at 12 c'clock A. M., and the seamer
or C. T. DUMONT or REBECCA will leave for the same
port daily at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to For freight or pessage apply on board or to
JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent
1921 Office at the Wharfboat, foot of Third st

1863. 1864.

Boatstore Supplies,

LOUISVILLE and HENDERSON U. S. MAILBOATS For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson Jairo and Evansville Packets.
The new and light-draft steamers MORNING STAR and TARROON will leave every Toesday, Widnesday ridey and Saburday, at 5 P. M.

150 BBLS EXTRA WEISKEY;

50 bbls Bourbon do; 50 bbls Bye 80 bbls copper distilled Whiskey; In store and for sale by

DURE LIQUORS, SPICES, ISINGLASS, GELA tines, Flavoring Extracts, e.c., for said by JEFFERSON & ALFORD, d21 d6 Apothecaries, cor. Seventh and Market sts. BUNION PLASTERS — THE ENGLISH WHITE Felt Bunion Plaster affords immediate relief. To be had of d2l d6 Apothecaries, yor, Seventh and Market sts.

caped from Camp Grace, Texas, have arrived here. They present a most wretched appearance, and their sufferings have been indescrib-PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.

NIGHT DESPATCHES. Special News from Nashville, Tenn.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Thomas's Headquarters Spring Hill. Deplorable Plight of Hood's Army.

Its utter Extermination Probable, Gen. McCook Routs the Rebel Lyon. Details of Sherman's Grand March.

His Army Moved three Hundred Miles. Forty - two Counties Devastated.

Fifteen Thousand Horses Captured. Also Thirty Pieces of Artillery.

Only 10 Days Provision in Savannah. The Trial of Col. North Resumed.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] NASHVILLE, Dec. 22. We have received nothing from the front of mportance. Gen. Thomas's headquarters remain at Spring Hill, while he pushes forward his cavalry and artillery in pursuit of the enemy. To-day Col. Loomis sent forward fresh horses or three batteries, which were to operate in onjunction with Gen. Wilson's command.

Last night a train from Chattanooga arrived at a point six miles from Murfreesboro. Affairs at Chattanooga were in excellent condition. The inhabitants were expecting the rebels, and had organized a civic guard, and were drilling The Louisville train will not arrive until after

midnight. Weather very cold and clear. To the Associated Press. XXXVIIITH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION. Washington, Dec. 22. HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Eliot, it was resolved that the Secretary of War be directed to communi-cate, if not inconsistent with the public inter-ests, the report of Gen. Canby concerning the ests, the report of Gen. Canby concerning the purchase by the United States of products of the States declared to be in insurrection.

There not being a quorum present, the House was called to obtain one. One less than a was called to obtain one. One less than a quorum answered to their names.

Mr. Stevens said it seemed unkind, after a holiday of two weeks from to-day had been voted, that members should now absent them-

Mr. Farnsworth remarked that the House vesterday refused to concur in the suggestion that there should be no business transacted to-day, and yet the members had gone home, thus reventing the transaction of bu It was subsequently ascertained that some of the members had retired, thus leaving the fouse six less than a quorum. At half-past ne o'clock P. M. the House adjourned till Jan-

NEW YORK, Dec. 22. The Herald has details of Sherman's grand parch through Georgia. His army moved hree hundred miles, devastating forty-two countles, and capturing four thousand prisoners sen thousand negroes, lifteen thousand horses and thirty pieces of artillery. He lost not a gun, and our entire casualties were only about ive hundred prisoners from straggling, and rom three to four hundred killed and wounded including the loss at Fort McAllister. ar Macon, and could have easily taken the

At Griswoldville, where the rebels are repor seven men, and the rebels lost nearly four hundred. The rebel militia stood fifteen minutes, though the battle lasted four hours. Our forces were constantly engaged in following up the dying rebels, for there was not a serious battle. e same hat with which he started from At-

The Government has received despatches from Gen. Thomas, dated Nashville, Dec. 21st, announcing the report that Gen. McCook had overtaken the rebel Gen. Lyons on the 17th, at Ashbridge, in McLean county, Ky., and, after a sharp battle, defeated and routed him, killing a running of his man, and capturing one place. a number of his men, and capturing one plece of artillery. Gen. Thomas also announces that a portion of Lyons's rebel forces were attacked, lefeated, and routed at Hopkinsville, Ky., on

The Navy Department has received news of he capture of the schooner Madeira in Massa-husetts Sound on the 8th. The Madeira was loaded with 105 bales of cotton. Admiral Stribling, commanding the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, reports from Key-West the capture of a British schooner on the 10th, with 78 bales of cotton, and the schooner eep-o'day. The Postmaster-General has issued an order

to Postmasters, directing all mails for Sherman to be sent by way of New York. The steamer Pauline, from New Orleans the 5th, arrived with a few bales of cotton. The steam transport Clinton, from Galveston the 12th, arrived at New Orleans with 342 exhanged prisoners from Camp Grace, Texas, ho were in a most deplorable condition. hey have been supplied with the necessary ar-cles for their comfort by the Sanitary Com-

mission.

A late Matamoras paper states that reinforcements had arrived at Brazos Santiago, swelling our forces there to 2,000, 1,500 of whom are ne-The rebels make frequent sallies from Brownsville, which is not fortified, and have numerous exirmishes with the Federal troops. There is

no change in the markets. NASHVILLE, Dec. 22. No official reports from the army. At last accounts Gen. Thomas was at Columbia. A portion of the rebel force had crossed the river, and were proceeding southward. The entire country about Nashville is filled with deserters rom the rebel army, many of whom are constantly coming in, voluntarily or otherwise.

The report that Hood had crossed Duck river, with sixty-two pieces of artillery, is untrue, His artillery was mostly lost between Franklin and the battles before Nashville, and the number of pieces left him on the retreat must have

been few.

Hood's army is reported by deserters and prisoners as in a deplorable condition, and its night. River seventeen feet, and rising. CAIRO, Dec. 22.

on the 14th, has arrived. Cotton unchanged rings 380 bales of cotton.

The Memphis Bulletin says the recent order specting cotton had an enlivening effect on usiness in that city, and that the cotton trade ill be prosecuted energetically. The Government purchasing agent there has had two hunded and fifty thousand dollars placed to his edit. Five hundred bales have already arrived y steamer from below, and large amounts are waiting shipment. Large quantities are also waiting beyond our lines the issuance of the ecessary orders to bring it to Memphis.

Colonel Markland, Special Agent of the Postn hair an hour he sold two thousand one nun-red dollars worth of stamps, and could, if he had had them, sold double that amount. He brought with him upward of ten thousand sol-liers' letters, which have been mailed here to heir respective addresses. The army is in ex-ellent spirits, and the military condition never Boston, Dec. 22.

Washington, Dec. 22.

A collision took place on the Cheshire Railand last night, about three miles above Keene, passenger-train was run into by a wood train, and it is reported that several passengers in the rear-cars were injured, and a lady and two chil-dren killed. The train was impeced by snow, and stopped for water, and the thick mow-storm prevented the following wood-train ALBANY Dec. 22

inued the greater part of last night and to-day. The snow is from eight to ten inches deep on sevel. There has been a strong wind all day from the northwest, driving the snow badly Trains on the Central and other roads are from two to six hours behind time. No accidents re NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14. Colonel Florrie and Captain Garing, who es

NEW YARK, Dec. 22 The steamer Columbia brings Hayana dates to be 17th instant. The steamer Alexandria, now alled Mary, had been selzed at Hayana for vilation of the neutrality laws, being an armed essel, but she has most probably been released. President Lincoln's Message was criticized nfavorably by Diario.

ofavorably by Diario.

The Houston Telegraph announces officially escizure of the U.S. steamer Sonora while a her way to New Orleans from Sartiago, on 15th helium. e 18th ultimo.
The English blockade-runner schooner Alama was captured off Galveston on the 7th NEW YORK, Dec. 22. Gold weaker and inactive. The satisfactory

Gold weaker and mucuve. The substactory spect of military affairs acts as a drag upon the narket, against which the bulls don't care to contend. There was only a moderate export lemand. The price has ranged from 2223 up 2241/4, and down again to 222. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 21.

A severe rain-storm has been prevailing all day. The mailboat from City Point this P. M. reports nothing new as having transpired at the HALFFAX, Dec. 21

The English Home Secretary has awarded all he monetary reward in the case of Muller to The remains of Mr. Dayton are embalmed and have been sent to Havre for shipment to New York. Obsequies took place on the 6th nst., and were attended by a representative of the Emperor and French foreign minister, and he whole diplomatic corps. A detachment of roops were also in attendance, and escorted the emains as guard of bonor. Four Thousand Prisoners Captured.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

To the Western Associated Press. New York, Dec. 22. The military situation and news from the The military situation and news from the rebel capital have a decreasing effect on the prices of securities and produce. There is a general disposition to sell. In railrand and mining stocks, there is considerable activity, with a general decline, ranging from 3/65½c. Railroad bonds quiet and weak. Bank stocks strong, in prospect of January dividends. Government stocks unsteady, under the extreme uncertainly as to the policy of Mr. Fessenden. Miscellaneous stocks dull and heavy. At the petroleum board there was considerable activity in Germania.

Gold opened steady and closed lower. Money

shows an increasing stringency. Call loans are quoted generally at 7 per cent. The Times has a statement concerning the St. Albans raiders that Porterfield, the Southern agent, was introduced to Lamothe, Chief of Police, by Geo. N. Sanders. The conspirators, knowing what Judge Coursel's decision would be, were for giving up the money. While Porterfield was under examination, Lamothe resigned, hoping to stop the investigation, but he did not succeed. The raiders offered bonds for the payment of the money, if ordered by the judgment of the Court. Our counsel refused to compromise, and demanded every dollar of the stolen money. The Canadian Government will

Gold opened steady and closed lower. Money

illy compensate the bonds. The court is to be asmissed.

A private letter from New Orleans says there ure \$2,000,000 worth of cotton stored in the inerior of Mississippi, within the lines, bought up by men inside of our lines, in some cases as own as two cents per pound, transactions.

len money. The Canadian Govern

up by men inside of our lines, in some cases as low as two cents per pound; transportation at the risk of the speculators.

A Nashville special learns from good authority that a fleet of gunboats is moving up the Tennessee riverto Florence to destroy the bridge there and prevent Hood's army from crossing. If they succeed, the chances are greatly in favor of the total destruction of Hood's command, as the Cumberland and Tennessee are too high to ford, and Hood has no pontoons.

The preparations for a Christmas dinner for Sherman's army have been abandoned, owing to the fact that the army had one grand Christo the fact that the army had one grand Christ-nas feast during its march through Georgia.

The Commercial Advertiser sums up the fruits of the campaign of the past sixty days, includof the campaign of the past sixty days, including the operations under Sherman, Thomas, Stoneman, Warren, Canby, and Rosecrans, and by the naval forces at Plymouth, N. C. It estimates the prisoners captured, including seven thousand negroes, at eight thousand. Our loss in men in the same time is not estimated. The rebels lost twenty-five Generals, killed, wounded, and captured, while we lost six. Two hundred and twenty-five miles of rebel railroad have been destroyed, and twelve hundred horses and mules captured. The damage done in Georgia amounts to forty millions of dollars, and in other parts of the Confederacy to ten millions. These estimates do not include the

millions. These estimates do not include the sinking of the rebel vessel Albemarle, and the pirate Florida, and the capture of eleven block-The Times' Washington special says the vareatest fears are expressed at the Navy Desartment that the publication of the details of the Butler's naval and military expedition to apture Wilmington and his plan to reduce Fort respective winnington and his plan to reduce Fort Fisher may utterly defeat the enterprise. Within forty-eight hours after its publication three papers guilty of the crime were undoubtedly in Richmond, and their news communicated by

Richmond, and their news communicated by telegraph to Wilmington.

At the opening of the Commission yesterday for the trial of Col. North, a motion was made by the counsel for the prisoner for his discharge, on the groend that he had obtained an interview with the President, and had a promise from the President that if he would tell him all he knew, he would be discharged; that he had made such statement and now demanded his release. The Commissioners decided that they could not entertain the plea unless it was an order of the President or of the Secretary of War. The Judge Advocate proved several cases where privates and officers had put Republican votes in the hands of Colonel North to be sent home, and when they arrived there they had nome, and when they arrived there they had been changed to Democratic votes. The Judge Advocate said that if the prisoner's counsel pleaded pardon, it must be produced under the

preduced parton, it must be produced times the seal of the Secretary of State. That promise of word received would amount to nothing. Deserters from the rebels report the most in-tense interest existing inside the rebel lines for news from Sherman. Northern journals say the Northern armies in our front are full of rumors of disasters to their cause, which is having a demoralizing effect upon officers and aving a demoralizing effect upon officers and

The Herald's Hilton Head special, dated the I7th, says: Our 32-pounder Parrots have been got in position on our left, so as to command the Coosawhatchie bridge, and have shelled the rebel battery. Just below the bridge, on our left front, a battery of 32-pounders, rifled how-tzers, from the Naval Brigade, has been placed, within seven hundred yards of the railroad. No trains can run, and none try to.

Gen. Foster asked Gen. Sherman about keeping in position at Coosa to prevent more forces fardee's men from running away, but to tot all go in that wanted to. He said he would pen his lines and let 20,000 go in if the rebels

The Evening Post has a long account of Sherre given, which show that the rebel leaders ere completely mistiged concerning our move-cents, and that Sherman's desire was to avoid ny action of importance till he reached the The destruction of the railroad was accom-lished by twisting the rails so that they could be again be put in shape. Two hundred miles

The only fight of any moment was the one in thich Wheeler was badly whipped. Supplies of all kinds were plenty along the onte, particularly east of the Ogechee river.

The Post's account, though lengthy, contains the content of the ery little additional to what has already bee ys: A rebel officer captured at Fort McAl-ster, who is acquainted with the condition of sings in Savannah, says there is only ten days revisions in the city, and that Hardee cannot

ossibly hold out more than a fortnight. Th orrespondent adds:
General Sherman says he has been through ssissippi, and through Georgia once. He is he will go through South Carolina and we a wake behind him as marked as tha which marks his march through Georgia, and hat he will go through North Carolina also, is the mond being his destination. e rebels still have a road open from Savanna The Charleston Mercury of the 15th says the

rery important trestle in Georgia this side o e Savannah river. The Richmond Examiner of the 19th inst. ha a long article on Hood's defeat, abusing Day severely for bad management of military affair Hood's military character is sharply criticise and is found full of faults. It says: "In thre weeks after Johnston's removal, the army halost more men killed and wounded than durit all the month of Johnston's command. It lo Atlanta without knowing how and why. was reduced to some state of helpless damoral-ization, in which it once reached Dalton from Mission Ridge. Hood has now been defeated where he had no business to go. Sherman was

successful because Beauregard was sent without an army to defeat him." Washington, Dec. 22. nding December 17 have been \$4,625,000, and o the 10.40 loan nearly \$2,500,000. Subscriptons to the former on the 19th and 21st mounted to \$250,000, and to the latter \$255,-100. The 19.40 han is to be continued in the narket. Additional members of Congress have eft Washington for their homes. But few re-

ince last night. NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

At Gallagher's Exchange gold was quoted at 222; N. Y. C. 113; Erie 87@88; Hudson river 1141/4; Reading 114; Michigan Central 116; M. S. 70; Illinois Central 116.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT. -Many rumors having gone abroad in reference to M. s. A. V. Brown, her family, and her house, says the Nashville Dispatch, we may state, upon reliab le authority, that the family are in good health, and that the nouse is uninjured, nothing but the fencing being damaged, although shot and shell flew in every direction about the building, and b ullets whistled about thick as hail. A curious incic ent occurred at Melrose: When the advance of Hood's army arrived, one of the men saw the Federal guard at the house, and made him prisoner, but Mrs. Brown insisted that his person should be held sacred, and finally succeeded in keeping him. After the men had left, the ladies procured a pair of butternuts and a dressinggown for the Federal guard, and thus he remained in perfect security, the privates who passed by the house thinking him a memb er of the family, and the officers who visited the house enjoying the joke immensely. Dur ing the occupancy of that part of the country by the Confederates, General Cheatham placed a guard at the house of Mrs. Brown, who, in turn, got into a tight place, for, as the Confeder ates 3 retired, the Federals advanced, and Johnny wasleft behind, and again Mrs. Brown had to ple ad. to preserve her Confederate guard, as she h ad before done for her Federal guard, and she sm 2cseded, for the officer in command allowed he. " to retain him, and instantly Johnny and Yankee changed clothes, and now Melrose has two

guards, a Federal and a Confederate, who are on most excellent terms with each other. [Reported for the Louisville Journal.] DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPBALS. FRANKFORT, KY., Dec. 21, 1864. CAUSES DECIDED Commonwealth vs. Roberts et al., Henry; affirmed.
Boon vs. Cissell, Nelson; affirmed.
Salve vs. Ewing, Louisville Chancery Court; affirmed.
Miles & Green vs. Edelin, Washington; reversed.
Clarkson & Baker vs. Clarkson et al., Boone; appeal

ORDERS.

Fitzpatrick's heirs vs. Ribelin, Montgomery; responses to petition for rehearing delivered, and petition for rehearing oversuled.

Baker vs. Steinberger, Washington; continued.

Graham vs. Riley, Washington; continued.

Mitchell vs. Mitchell et al., Washington; continued.

Palmer's executors vs. Clarke, Marion;
Coppage vs. Edrington, Marion;
Abell vs. Edelen et al., Marion;
Fleece vs. Goodrum et al., Marion;
Isaacs vs. Swan et al., Marion; were submitted on oriefs.

RIVER NEWS. PORT OF LOUISVILLE. DEPARTURES YESTERDAY. ARRIVALS YESTERDAY. eneral Lytle, Cin.

STAGE OF THE RIVERS .- The river at this point rose about two feet during the last twenty-four hours, and was about stationary last evening about dark. There vas twenty feet water in the canal, eighteen feet in the indian chute, and seventeen feet en the rocks over the

The noon despatches from Pittsburg yesterday rep ne river at a stand, with twelve feet of water by the pier mark. At Cincinnati, yesterday at noon, the river had risen wo feet six inches during the previous twenty-four ours; at which time there was forty-four feet seven

nches water in the channel. WEATHER.—The weather was clear and cold yesterlay. Thermometer 22 at 3 P. M. BOATS IN PORT.—The following boats were at the city vharf last evening at dark: John S. Hall, Cordelia Ann, D. H. Blunk, Phantom, Leni Leoti, Clara Poe, Huntsnan, Roanoke, Swallow. Diadem, and Transfer. The Nick Longworth was due from New Orleans last

For boats leaving to-day see advertisement column

COMMERCIAL. DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, THURSDAY, December 22, Gold in New York opened to-day at 222, and ch t 224%. Here brokers were buying at 223, and offered o sell at 226 premium. Exchange is dull at par buying, and 1/2 premium selling. Tennessee money selling; Union and Planters' Bank, 65@70 buying, and 50@82 selling. City vouchers dull at 10@12 \$\text{iscount}\$. Orders on Washington 2\\dagger@8 \text{g} cent discount. TOBACCO-Prices were firm to-day. Sales of 53 hogs-neads as follows: 11 at \$7@7 95, 6 at \$8@8 85, 6 at \$9@

9 50, \$10@10 50, 2 at \$11, 1 at \$12, 3 at \$18 25@13 75, 4 at \$18@18 75, 1 at \$19, 3 at \$20@20 25, 1 at \$21, 1 at Hogs-The market was very quiet to-day, and we PROVISIONS-Market quiet and firm. Sales of 125 FLOUR-The market remains quiet, and prices are

and \$10@10 25 for family. A sale of 800 bbls superfine BUCKWHEAT FLOUR-We quote sales at \$7 50@8 \$ re unsettled and nominal. Sales of 40 bbls new copper

GEOCERIES-Market quiet, with sales of Rio coffee at 16@47c. Sugars unchanged; New Orleans at 25@27c hard refined at 31@31%c. New Orleans molasses is held Wheat is in demand at \$1 90@1 95 for red, and \$2@2 05 for ear. Oats firm at 75@80c. Rye nominal at \$1 20@1 25. HAY-In good demand, at \$30 \$ ton for prime timothy, on delivery at the wharf.

CHEESE-Firm. Sales of Western Reserve it

at 15@16c, and palm at 14@15c & 1b. BAGGING AND ROPE-Sales of 300 pieces bagging at 29c; 240 coils rope at 976@10c; 500 do do at 9%c; 250 ths twine at 20c. BUTTER AND EGGS. Butter firm at 40@45c for firkin, and 50@53c for good roll. Eggs scarce and selling at 55

@60c % dozen.

21c, E. D. as 22@23c, and Hamburg at 21%c 資 p.
CANDLES AND SOAP—We quote candles at 31@33c

er star, and tallow at 20@22c. Soap-German selling

FEATHERS-In good demand at 65c. DRIED FRUIT-We quote apples at 9@10c, and peache at 20@22c # 15. Flour and grain unchanged, and the market closed-

MARRIED.

inst., by the Rev. J. K. Pye, Mr. RICHARD f Henry county, Kentucky, and Miss rin, of Jeffersonville, Indiana. dl\* Cincinnati, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Father Dur-Pastor of St. Patrick's, Modern Schurr and Miss re A. Bargarr, both of Louisville. y their days glide as happily by as they glided up hio. — McCa\* DIED.

rsday, the 22d inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH, the binas J. Hackney, in the fifty-eighth year of neral will take place at 3 o'clock, on the 23d er late residence on Green, below Eleventh he friends of the family are respectfully intend without further notice. On Wednesday, December 21st, at 4 o'clock in the ernoon, at the residence of her father, in Jefferson unty, Eliza, daughter of John and Eliza Burks, aged ee years and two months.

he funeral will take place at the residence of her aer, John Burks, in Jefferson county, near the Tay-

months, and 2 days.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 23d inst. The frier is and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

St. Louis and New Orleans, papers please copy.

Before me lay a desert bare, Behind me rolled an unsailed sea, While in the earth, or sea, or air, Was heard no sound of melody; The bright rays of the tropic sun Sparkled like gems upon the sand, Upon the waves that filled the stra

But soon a curtain seemed to fall, Dark as the woods at midnight hour, And, shrouded in its funeral pall, Each object ranged within its power; The sunbeams sparkled then no more, No more the sand-grains glittered there, ves died beneath the shore And death-like gloom reigned everywhere.

But in the desert's bosom soon Than burns from out the solar noon,-Its walls and turrets far on high, While battlements in glory gleamed, And flaunted banners touched the sky, Then mirrored in a crystal stream

And on oases far and wide, Where wound a river clear and calm— Whose waters seemed Heaven-purified— There waved an orange grove; and palms Born in an earlier epoch kissed The cloudy pillars of the heaven, Among the trees and flowers was driven

And birds of plumage, far more fai Than ever sang in wood or glen, Sent forth their music on the air, And from the midst of those tall trees Whose spire pierced through the highest br And sent its shades far o'er the land.

And from its vast and solemn tower Its booming peals with deafening power, And through the boundless firmament As on some gracious errand sent, To call the spirits of the dead.

And through its open gateway shone As radiant light as ever gleamed; It rose above the altar stone And on the marble statues streamed; It shone on cark and giant forms Armed lile the knights of feudal days, That beat those walls for centuries.

The might and glory of an age Defying all the powers that wage On ancient systems endless war.

The castle walls, the cross-crowned spires, The lofty palms, the stream and glen, Reflected there the smouldered fires

That lit departed days and men Again the veil fell o'er my eye, And all those scenes departed far The gloom of night shut out the sky, Nor shone in heaven a single star. Again the veil was lifted thence. And scenes of old were mine once more Shind me stretched the sea's expanse, The sandy desert burned before

[or the Louisville Sunday Journal.] HUGO-ANA. BY MRS. LUCY WRIGHT NUMBER TWO.

The pitess, sincere joy of a fanatic in an act radiance wich inspires us with veneration. Death is e entrance into the great light. The shocksof destiny have this peculiarity: however sodued or disciplined our feelings may be, thy draw out the human nature from the depthsf our souls, and compel us to ex-

Walle all one mother—the earth. has its own way of embittering victory and it causes glory to be followed by pestilence Typhus is the successor of triumph. Old age has no hold on the geniuses of the

to grow old is to grow great; for the Hannibals and the Bonapartes is it to grow less? This light of history is pitiless; it has this strange and divine quality that, all luminous as it is, and precisely because it is luminous, it often casts a shadow just where we saw a radiance-Babylon violated lessens Alexander; Rome enslaved lessens Cæsar; massacred Jeru-

salem lessens Titus. Tyranny follows the tyrant. It is woe to a man to leave behind him a shadow which has his form. In the gathering night on a field near Genapbe, Bernard and Bertrand seized by a flap of his coat and stopped a haggard, thoughtful, gloomy

man, who, dragged thus far by the current of the rout, had dismounted, passed the bridle of his horse under his arm, and, with bewildered eve, was returning alone toward Waterloo. It was Napoleon endeavoring to advance again, mighty omnambulist of a vanished dream. The battle of Waterloo is an enigma. It is as

obscure to those who won it as to him who lost it. To Napoleon it is a panic: Blucher sees in it only fire: Wellington comprehends nothing

Civilized nations, especially in our times, are not exalted nor abased by the good or bad fortune of a captain. Their specific gravity in the human race results from something more than a combat. Their honor, thank God, their dignity, their light, their genius, are not numbers that heroes and conquerors, those gamblers. can cast into the lottery of battles. Oftentimes a battle lost is progress attained. Less glory, more liberty. The drum is silent, reason Waterloo is a battle of the first rank won by

a captain of the second. Bonaparte fallen seemed higher than Bonaparte in power. Those who had triumphed were struck with fear. England guarded him through Hudson Lowe, and France watched him. Montcheun. His folded arms became the anxiety of thrones." Alexander called him my Wakefulness. This terror arose from the the explanation and excuse of Bonaparte's lib-

quake. Kings reigned ill at ease with the rock of Saint Helena in the horizon. We are not of those who glorify war; when the opportunity presents itself we describe its realities. War has frightful beauties which we have not concealed; it has also, we must admit, some deformities. One of the most surprising is the eager spoliation of the dead after a victory. The day after a battle always dawns upon naked

The hero of the day is the vampire of the night. Darkness makes the brain giddy. Man needs light. Whoever plunges into the opposite of day feels his heart chilled. When the eye sees blackness the mind sees trouble.

There are instincts for all the crises of life. The doll is one of the most imperious necescharming instincts of female childhood. The

first baby takes the place of the last doll. A little girl without a doll is almost as unfortunate and quite as impassible as a woman without children.

A hundred years is youth to a church, but old age to a private mansion. It would seem that the dwelling of man partakes of his brief existence, and the dwelling of God of His eternity. Children at once accept joy and happiness with quick familiarity, being themselves natu-

rally all happiness and joy. Nothing is so charming as the ruddy tints that happiness can shed around a garret-room. We all, in the course of our lives, have had our rose-colored sky-parlor.

Children have their morning songs, like birds. There are in this world two beings who can be deeply thrilled: the mother who finds her child, and the tiger who finds his prev.

The paw and the talon find a monstrous pleasure in the quivering of the animal imprisoned in their grasp. What delight there is in this

When a great personage, a marshal of France, a prince, a duke, or peer, passed through a city of Burgundy or Champagne, the corporation of the city waited on him, delivered an address, which were four different wines. Upon the growth, therefore, must depend upon the movefirst goblet he read this inscription: Monkey ment in California in its behalf, which appears patents; 989 caveats were filed; 29 applications Wine; upon the second, Lion Wine; upon the to be steady enough, though rather overshad-

of humanity. \_\_\_\_For those who deny the superhuman incarnation, what does the crucifix represent?

The assassinated sage. The past has a face, superstition, and a mask, hypocrisy. Let us denounce the face and tear off the mask -----Whenever we meet with the Infinite in

seized with an involuntary feeling of respect.

In the light of history, reason, and truth, mo-

nastic life stands condemned. Monasteries, when they are numerous in a country, are knots in the circulation, encumbrances, centres of indolence, where there should be centres of industry. Monastic communities are to the great social community what the ivy is to the oak, what the wart is to the human body. Their prosperity and fatness are the impoverishment of the country. The monastic system, useful as it is in the dawn of civilization, in effecting the abatement of brutality by the development of the spiritual, is injurious in the manhood of nations. Especially when it relaxes and enters upon its period of disorganization, the period in which we now see it, does it become baneful, for every reason that made it salutary in its period of purity.

The leprosy of monasticism has gnawed almost to a skeleton two admirable nations, Italy and Spain; one the light, the other the glory of Europe, for centuries; and, in our time, the cure of these two illustrious people is beginning, thanks only to the sound and vigorous hygiene of 1789.

The convent, the old style convent especially. such as it appeared on the threshold of this century in Italy, Austria, and Spain, is one of the gloomiest concretions of the Middle Ages. The cloister, as there beheld, was the intersecting point of multiplied horrors. The Catholic cloister; properly so called, is filled with the black

effulgence of death. It has become the fashion, a convenient and a strange one, to suppress the revelations of history, to invalidate the comments of philosophy, and to draw the pen across all unpleasant facts and all gloomy inquiries.

----It is one of the fatalities of humanity to be condemned to eternal struggle with phantoms. A shadow is hard to seize by the throat and dash upon the ground. The characteristic of truth is never to run

To place, by process of thought, the infinite below in contact with the infinite above, is called prayer. Close by the rights of man, side by side with

them, at least, are the rights of the soul. To crush out fanaticisms and reverse the Infinite, such is the law. Let us not confine ourselves to falling prostrate beneath the tree of Creation and contemplating its vast ramifications full of stars. We have a duty to perform, to cultivate the human soul, to defend mystery against miracle, to adore the incomprehensible and reject the absurd; to admit nothing that is inexplicable excepting what is necessary, to purify faith and obliterate superstition from the place of religion, to remove the vermin from

the garden of God. As to methods of prayer, all are good, if they be but sincere.

To proffer thought to the thirst of men, to give to all, as an elixer, the idea of God, to cause conscience and science to fraternize in them, and to make them good men by this mysterious confrontation-such is the province of true philosophy. Morality is truth in bloom. In the cloister they suffer that they may enjoy-they draw a bill of exchange on deaththey discount the celestial splendor in terrestrial of atrocitypreserves an indescribably mournful night. In the cloister, hell is accepted as the charge made in advance on the future inheritance of heaven.

We bow to the man who kneels. A faith is a necessity to a man. Woe to him

who believes nothing. To meditate is to labor: to think is to act. We are of those who believe in the pitifulness of orisons, and in the sublimity of prayer.

-----Women are conscious of their own appearanee; young girls who know that they are pretty do not readily become nuns: the inclination to the calling being in inverse proportion deal; for the Dantes and the Michael Angelos to good looks. Laughter is sunshine; it chases winter from

> All the generous irradiations of society spring from science, letters, the arts, and instruction. ----Paris is a sum total. Paris is the ceiling of the human race. All this prodigious city is an epitome of dead and living manners

the human face.

Ransack your memory for something which Paris has not. Cities, like forests, have their dens in which hide all their vilest and most terrible monsters.

GOLD ATTRACTING COLONIZATION.—The Phildelphia American says the search for the precious metals seems to be, under Providence, designed as a means for colonizing our immense western empire with a rapidity which would have been impossible in any other manner. Oregon, it is true, was founded first by overland emigrants before the discovery of the precious metals, and the same overland emigration sent to California the pioneers who discovered quicksilver and gold. But after that the search for gold and silver carried onward the eager multitude, first to all parts of California, then to Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona, and Montana. It is one of the surprising facts in our history that most of the regions sought by the miners were imperfectly known to geographers, and were first explored

and made known thoroughly by the fortune-The only portions of the State of Nevada vet gold and silver by the miners. That marvellous posed, the region is rich beyond all calculation. eralism. This phantom made the old world

civilization.

eastern origin. terprise and experience, the Californians are to the thirty-sixth parallel of latitude, but along riches and treasures of art will remain forever the Gila also, and as the climate is milder than in | buried beneath these ruins; how many distinany other mining region, and the mines quite guished men-artists, sovereigns, warriorsas productive, we anticipate that colonization | whose names were worthy of immortality are will make rapid progress. Nevada receives acl now forgotten, laid to rest under the thick dust cessions from the overland emigration which which covers these tombs! Arizona has, as yet, no chance for, and it is a long and perilous journey from the Atlantic and presented him with four silver goblets, in States to that remote region by land. Its

Wherever mineral treasures are known or said ent year.

Meditation is, as well as prayers, a necessity | to exist, there is located a mining company whose office and stockholders are in San Francisco, Boston, Philadelphia, or New York. fairs systematically, and with machinery, and thus the settlements are more durable than when the mines were worked by individual diggers. The immense number of companies organized, so far from being an injury, is a great benefit, man, whether well or ill understood, we are because they all have to endeavor to make their enterprise pay, and they put capital into the business which is much needed. It is under such an influence that the settlement of Arizona s proceeding, and we feel confident that the vigor and earnestness of the California companies will soon populate that wilderness with numerous towns and all the evidences of a permanent civilized community.

> The London Observer has an article on the revolutions of costumes in the course of a century, and these revolutions, it says, are periodical, as in almost everything in this world. From the beginning of this century, when dresses were reduced to their narrowest proportions, they have gradually increased in size till they have become so uncomely and so uncomfortably distended that it is neither safe nor possible to wear them. Of course this applies more to feminine than to manly costumes; but both are progressing in a parallel line on the racing ground of fashion. Singularly enough, the tendency toward distention regularly coincides with the progress of the century. When a century, for instance, is in its first years, civilized humanity seems to feel young, and in no way eager to conceal, under a pile of garments, the beautiful forms granted to the 'lords of creation." As the century advances in years fashion assumes matronly ideas and stately notions quite unknown to the preceding generations of beaux. And when the century approaches toward its completion, then all the resources, all the craft of millinery, tailoring, and perfumery are brought to bear on the means of dissimulating old age and decrepitude.

In the beginning of a century man is not ashamed of himself. With the sunny confidence of youth he walks in the streets, and appears a ssemblies dressed as nearly as possible as the man of nature. In the latter part of the century youth itself seems to delight in assuming the appearance of old age. The examination of any book of costume affords numberless illusrations of this inscrutable law of revolutions n dress, from the middle ages down to our own time. Writing and preaching against fashion have in all time not only been perfectly useless but made the wearer more determined to per severe in it, however unseemly, ridiculous, or even dangerous o wear. Some days ago three of the demi-monde, dressed in the light garments worn at the beginning of the present century, appeared in the garden of the Tuileries. and caused, as it may be imagined, an immense sensation. But they were not allowed to enjoy long the benefit of being stared at in wonderment by the promenaders of the Parisian garden. Authority, under the form of a threecorner-hatted sergent de ville, expelled them from the fashionable garden.

It appears that each of them had adopted one of the colors of the French tri-color. The uestion is to know if the ladies were expelled for the want of respect for the French ffag, or for their bold protestations against the prevail ing fashion introduced by the Spanish lady who resides at the Tuileries. There is no fear that such an attempt will be repeated in Hyde Park, for the simple reason that no lady would dream of making such experiments in public. Men's ostume is naturally less exaggerated in form than the dresses of the fairer sex. It is also slower in its secular development. Hats, for instance, although from time to time slightly modified in type, keep during a century the same general form. The eighteenth century was condemned to the ridiculous three-cornered hat: the nineteenth is doomed to the still uglier

chimney-pot. General Foy, writing on military costume, considered it an immense boon for the soldier He held that the suppression of the garter gave much more easiness to the movements of the leg. But the opinion of Foy is no longer partaken of by the French military authorities, since, irresistibly drawn in the circle of revolving fashion, they have come back to breeches and leggings for French infantry. A similar attempt made by the volunteers in England is very likely to lead our sons, in a given time, back to the costume of our fathers. As it is, we may fairly expect that the prevailing fashion of enormously distended dresses is to prevail during the rest of the century, in spite of all its perils and its ugliness. Our grandmothers had the doors of their houses raised and enlarged to allow the introduction of their headdresses and their hoops. Until such alterations have been largely practised in our constructions, carriages, theatres, ball-rooms, &c., there is no chance of seeing the taste for the present bell shaped dresses diminish or begin to disappear

WONDERFUL RUINS IN CAMBODIA. -The London Quarterly Review says the temple of Ongor is the most beautiful and best preserved of all the remains, and the first also which presents itself to the eye of the traveller, making him forget the fatigues of the journey, filling him with admiration and delight, such as would be experienced on finding a verdant oasis in the sandy desert. Suddenly, as if by enchantment, he seems to be transported from barbarism to civilization, from profound darkness to light. What strikes the observer with not less admiration than the grandeur, regularity, and beauty of these majestic buildings, is the immense size and prodigious number of the blocks of stone of which they are constructed. In this temple alone are as many as fifteen hundred and thirtyaid down in our maps are those explored for | two columns. What means of transport, what a multitude of workmen, must this have reoung commonwealth, born in the midst of a | quired, seeing that the mountain out of which remendous civil war, has solved many a prob- the stone was hewn is thirty miles distant! In lem. It was long a wonder how any civilized each block are to be seen holes two and one-half population could be permanently established in centimetres in diameter, and three in depth. hat region. Nevada has shown the world that | the numbers varying with the size of the blocks; so far from being the desert waste it was sup- but the columns and the sculptured portions of the building bear no traces of them. Accord-The worst and most barren spot in the whole | ing to a Cambodian legend, these are the prints State contains a large and flourishing city. of the fingers of a giant, who, after kneading amount of revolution he had in him. This is Where emigrant trains used to be in danger of an enormous quantity of clay, had cut it into perishing by starvation, Nevada has planted a | blocks and carved it, turning it into a hard, and permanent population of sixty thousand souls, at the same time light, stone by pouring over with cities, towns, farms, mines, roads, mills, it some marvellous liquid. The principal enwork-shops, and all the appliances of advanced | trance forms a long gallery with a central tower, and two others of less altitude Beginning with the western slope of the The portico of each tower is formed of four Sierra Nevada, the mineral discoveries have projecting columns with a staircase. At rapidly extended into the great basin, until each extremity are similar porticoe's, bethey have now very nearly reached the boun- youd which, but immediately contiguous dary of Utah. So, too, in Colorado; the gold | thereto, is a high door or gateway, on the same iscoveries, beginning in the headwaters of the level, which served for the passage of vehicles. Platte river, have extended into the mountain | From constant use the wheels have worn two valleys and through the passes toward the east- | deep ruts in the massive flag-stones with which ern boundary of Utah. In fact Utah is sur- the ground is paved. All the mouldings, rounded by colonies of seekers after the pre- sculptures, and bas-reliefs appear to have been cious metals, for while it has Nevada on the executed after the erection of the building. west and Colorado on the east, it has Arizona | The stones are everywhere fitted together in so on the south and Idaho on the north. Thus perfect a manner that you can scarcely see far the miners have not entered Utah or New | where are the joinings; there is neither sign of sities, and at the same time one of the most | Mexico, although both territories are known | mortar nor mark of the chisel, the surface being to be rich in mineral resources. The enor- as polished as marble. Was this incomparable mous development of gold and silver mining edifice the work of single genius who conceived in Nevada is due to the proximity of California, the idea and watched over the execution of with its vast experience in mining, its restless | it? One is tempted to think so; for no part of opulation, and adventurous capitalists. The it is deficient, faulty or inconsistent. To what mining corporations of Colorado are mostly of epoch does it owe its origin? As before remarked neither tradition nor written inscriptions Eastern companies have begun to invest also furnish any certain information on this point. n Montana, and the facilities for access to that or rather, these latter are as a sealed book! for region, by the Missouri river, are doing won- want of an interpreter; and they may, perders for it. California operators are now turn- chance, throws light on the subject when some ing their attention to Arizona, to which they | European savant shall succeed in deciphering have access by water, and hundreds of mining them. All this region is now as lonely and decompanies have been organized in San Fran- serted as formerly it must have been full of life eisco to work mines in Arizona. With their en- and cheerfulness; and the howling of wild animals, and the cries of a few birds, alone dispushing things ahead, in that territory, with turb the solitude. Sad fragility of human the same vigor that they did in Nevada. Their things! How many centuries and thousands of mines and towns are now, not only all along generations have passed away, of which history, the Colorado river from the mouth of the Gila | probably, will never tell us anything! What

> The inventive industry of the country is timulated rather than depressed by the war. Last year 6,740 applications were made for new for extensions were received: 4.843 patents were

PARAGRAPHS-ORIGINAL AND SELECTED. Masked balls and masked batteries are dan

"Sir," said one politician to another, "my party is an immovable rock." "Then, sir, the ship of State should steer clear of it." A female editor in Minnesota says that the popularity of her paper is due to the fact that people are always expecting her to say what she shouldn't. We must do the worthy woman the justice to say that she never disappoints them. He who is the slave of his passions is worse governed than Athens was by "The Thirty Ty-

The cross-ties of railroads cost a great deal; the cross-ties of marriage a great deal more. Probably the reason why so little was written in the dark ages was that people couldn't see to The ocean is forever sounding, but seldom

sounded

Light wine is but the ghost of wine; it has no body to it. Some people admire woman as she is; many nore as she isn't. "I shall no longer give you my countenance sir." "I'm sure I don't want it, madam, for I've seldom seen a plainer one." No man can be in two places at the same

two things in one place. Sleep is called death's counterfeit, but it is entirely current. Everybody takes it just as if it were genuine.

He who marries a woman for her beautiful eeth will be very likely to find himself bitten. The man who wears false calves is himself a real one. The woman who wears a false bosom has no true one. A bigot would rather get to heaven by taking his neighbor's life than by reforming his own.

As a general rule, a fashionable beau, like ainhow can't make both ends meet. The husband of a strong-minded woman must be as badly hen-pecked as an apple in a poultry-

If you have a weak side, the Devil will find i

It is much to be feared that the wine-glass is now "the glass of fashion." Don Quixote is valor crazed. He is the spirit that has fought best in a hundred battle-fields

gone among selfish men astray. Wait till your shutters are closed in the clos ng darkness, and you may find a summer's lawn blushing beautifully on paper or in your own soul. Half asleep, near a smoking lamp t midnight, you may have a resplendent sun-

et or sunrise on the mountains. Turn me away from one question that I onceive it my right to examine, and you embarrass all the workings of my whole intelectual constitution. Place me in a house and lebar me from but one apartment in it, and all my movements are by that single caution rendered uneasy. You tell me in vain that I am free to all the others. I am not free; I am constrained throughout; I am a captive on every spot on which I tread; it is a Bluebeard mansion to me; the door of the forbidden chamber naunts me wheresoever I may be in the house. The sweetest wine of love a hot ray may

sharpen into vinegar. When two lovers freely and openly and ardently declare themselves to each other, then their souls, like flower-leaves, link themselves ogether to form one sweet cup.

How different are the sufferings of the sinner and those of the saint! The former are an eclipse of the moon, by which the dark night comes still blacker and wilder; the latter ar a solar eclipse, which cools off the hot day, and casts a romantic shade, wherein the singing birds begin to warble.

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal.] A RAINY DAY REVERY. BY ANNIE CABLE COLM.

Drearily raining still! While lowering clouds in shadows creep, Cheerless, wintry, and chill, Dark, fireless hearth And wierdly hold

Of curtains a revel of gloom Yea, rain-drops on the window-pane And tear-drops in my heart! And brooding clouds of hidden grief, But ah!, no brine-drops start In the weary eyes, Where lurkingly lies

Expression so strangely old; Through the dreary gray haze, Wrapping dismally hill and wold

In wierd wild rhyme, That eyes which never let fall Their gathered grief, Are the saddest eyes of all! And mine, so crystal cold and hard, Have wept o'er pleasures fled, 'heir softness, gladness, beauty o They've no more tears to shed.

But my soul moans vet-Shivers over my heart-strings fast, In memory's bark. Careers o'er the billowy past: And glides mid groups of though That seem dead-wishes' tombs; Bestrewn with hope's sweet withered flow Last year's bright buds and blooms-

My wasted life's perfumes. My wayward heart. An anchorless ark, On a boundless sea of love Sends thought flitting out To wander about (A mournfully cooing dove) In search of one, my spirit's world, Lost in estrangement's gloom, And olive peace, she brings not back,

Redolent with faint breathings of

But sorrow's upas bloom, And mocking wraiths from mem'ry-spheres, Who trace in burning line Those woe-fraught words upon my brain, His love no more is thine Where now is he, with shad'wy eyes, And brow of proud repose? Who briefly wore my woman's heart— A freshly gathered rose-Till cloyed with guileless, trusting love-

Its fragrance richly sweet-

Then lightly dropp' it-faded, crushed-

To wither at his feet! But ah! like every rose we pluck, Perchance it left a thorn, To rankle in his loveless breast Through weary years unborn, When his lonely heart Will bitterly smart And mournfully turn For the tried love he cannot forget:

I reared his image fair Within my heart, an idol, clothed In ideal virtues rare; But Fate, sternly just, Hath hurl'd it to dust, Disrobed of its false glories all; And my heart will forget,} Though mournfully yet It echoes the crash of its fall NEW AABANY, IND., December, 1864

An old whaling captain is said to account or the existence of petroleum in the West, upon the hypothesis that it comes from a large deposit of whales which were caught there when the flood abated, and have since been covered up by a convulsion of nature. To the objection raised against his theory, that petroleum is not a fish oil, the captain replies that the whale is not a fish, and quotes Agassiz in proof.

An individual advertised for a wife the other day and requested each applicant for the situation to inclose her carte de visite. One of his correspondents closed her reply in these terms: "I do not inclose my carte; for though there may be some authority for putting a cart before a horse, I know of none for putting one Several clergymen having requested the

Erie Railroad Company to discontinue the runnewly elected President, replies that "the entire rable in the opinion of many, is manifestly im- otherwise.

A SKATING GLEE. BY CALEB DUNN.

Bluest of skies above Over the frozen tide, Skimming the peopled floor, Merrily now we glide, Gurling, whirling, Gliding, sliding, Over the ice we sail.

Shouting our words of gled Snoting our words of gett,
Singing our songs of mirth,
Happier souls than we
Never were found on earth,
On, like a petrel's flight,
On, like the swiftest gale,
On, like the flying light,
Over the ice we sail,
Curling, whirling,
Gliding, sliding,
Over the ice we sail,

A FINE PERORATION .- The sermon recently delivered in Hartford for the Sanitary Commistime, but many a man has shown that he can be sion by Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, contained this eloquent closing passage:

Fourteen years ago last July, I stood in the Capitol at Washington, and, in the presence of those great statesmen whose names have now become historical, I preached the funeral sermon of the President of the United States. The simple words upon which the discourse wa based were these: "Shall it be according to th based were these: "Shall it be according to thy mind?" Unconsciously, the language that was uttered in that presence has proved to have been prophetical. Events have not been according to our mind. It may be well that it is

God moves in a mysterious way. To day I may see the volcano vomiting fire and smoke, and the river of liquid flame run down its ragged side, burying in destruction the plain that lies beneath. Centuries hence I look upon that plain, and it is green with the richest verdure; the vine and the olive make it rejoice; beautiful flowers blossom around the cottages merry voices of children resound there; a happy and thriving people draw their sustemance from that luxurious soil; and this soil is the debris o with destruction.

So it may be with our nation. After a time

we may hear the voice of the Lord, saying unto us: "In a little wrath I hid my face from the for a moment; but with everlasting kindness will I have merey on thee, saith the Lord, thy Redeemer. And all thy children shall be taught of the Lord; and great shall be the peace of thy children. No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper. This is the heritage of the servants of the Lord."

"Above 100."—A paragraph going the rounds of the papers states that there is a negro, who is now 120 years old, living in Poinford, Vermont. This may be (or may not be) the endest inhabitant in the Northern States. After a person passes the age of one hundred there seems to be a general disposition among all his acquaint-ances to run up his age à little. He becomes an object of curiosity and interest, because he has so much transcended the Psalmist's limit. As as his neighbors make him out to be. Thus it happens that, unless some family Bible, or other record of the centenarian's age exists, he may gradually attain to the dignity of a Methuselah without being one. Cases where persons reach the age of one hundred are not unfrequent, as we shall show from the tables of the last United States census report. But beyond that age there lies a misty realm of tradition and romance. The census-takers, when the evidence is strong enough, put down cases "about one hundred," but do not say how much above. Figures which may not lie up to that point are not so much to be depended on beyond it.

There are, however, many instances since the Patriarchal age, as well authenticated as anys his neighbors make him out to be. Thus i

atriarchal age, as well authenticated as any-hing can be by human evidence, of the attain-nent of from 120 to 160 years. One case as high ment of from 120 to 160 years. One case as high as 185 years is mentioned—that of a Hungarian peasant, Petrarch Czarton, who was born in 1587, and died in 1772. "Old Parr" of English renown, lived to the age of 152 years. He was first married at the age of 80, and had two children, and was again married when about 120 years old. Dr. Van Oven, in his records of longevity gives 17 cases exceeding 150 years; and Mr. Bailey, in his statistical tables on the same subject mentions a number of persons.

same subject, mentions a number of persons who reached that age.

In the United States, within the ten years prior to 1860, there were two deaths of slaves in Alabama at the age of 130 years each, and one white population are records of the death of a native Mexican in California 120 years old, and that of two females at the age of 115, one of whom was born and died in South Carolina, and the other was born in Pennsylvania and died

Georgia.
The United States Census Report of 1860 presents interesting statistics relative to the longer ity of whites, slaves, and free colored persons in the States where these three classes come into contrast. In six of the slave States, taken at random, we find the following figures among he tables of population:

Arkansas. South Carolin

It is true that the records of the births of negroes in the Southern States may be more loosely kept than those of the white; but, errors of this kind excepted, there is sufficient evidence that instances of high longevity are more numerous among the black than the white races in the South where alone they are brought into in the South, where alone they are brought int uxtaposition in number sufficient for a fair

omparison.

The aggregate statistics of population and ages "above 100," in the whole country, for 1860, are as follows: Above 100.

Many reasons, some sound and some purely anciful, have been assigned to explain why the blacks in the Southern States show such a large roportion of centenarians over the whites, pon the discussion of these it is not necessary, or have we space, to enter. The subject is fruitful of suggestions,

A PRETTY MOWER IN SAXONY .- At Dresden I interest and pleasure. One day I was walking through the public square to the picture-gallery. I happened to notice a woman mowing. I stopped, sat down, and looked at her for half an hour. She was apparently two or three and an hour. She was apparently two or three and twenty. Her head was finely formed, and set firmly on her shoulders. Her hair was neatly braided round it; her features were regular complexion brown as a berry; eyes bright blue form vigorous, well rounded like that of Dorot thea in Gæthe's poem. From her ears hun golden ear-rings. She wore a bright-colore petticoat, reaching a little below the knees; he legs were bare, and her feet encased in embro dered shoes. She was the picture of health an dered shoes. She was the picture of health and robust beauty. She swung the scythe with an inimitable ease and grace; and, as she did so, there was a placid expression on her pleasant countenance, which spoke of a good conscience, a contented spirit, and a willingness to do the work which her destiny pointed out. I examined the swaths: the grass was not as a smooth as ined the swaths; the grass was cut as smooth as velvet; you could not tell where one swath end-ed and the next began. An English lawn looked no smoother. It was a work of art, high art; and an American farmer might have taken a useful lesson. I wish I could have taken her portrait as she stood before me.—Prof. Felton.

Who Should Not be a Wife.—Has that woman a call to be a wife who thinks more of her silk dress than her children, and visits her aursery no oftener than once a day? Has a woman a call to be a wife who calls for a cashmere shawl when her husband's notes are being protested? Has that woman a call to be a wife who sits reading the last new novel white her husband stands before the class vainly trying to who sits reading the last new novel while her husband stands before the glass vainly trying to pin together a buttoniess shirt-bosom? Has that woman a call to be a wife who expects her husband to swallow diluted coffee, soggy bread, smoky tea, and watery potatoes six days out of the seven? Has she a call to be a wife who flirts with every man she meets and reserves her foreware for the home fireids? Has she a call be a wife whose husband's love weighs naught in the balance with her next-door neighbor's damask curtains or velvet carpet? Has she a call to be a wife who would take advantage of

Poor Mr. Banting is being persecuted on all bands. In reply, he protests against the assumption that because his system is popular he has laid himself out for popularity. He is indeed "distressed and shocked" at the results of his pamphlet, so far as they concern himself, abandonment of Sunday trains, however desi-

Wine; upon the second, Lion Wine; upon the second, that second in Groveland, on recently being nominated for election as a usem in Groveland, in that State, there is a large so clety of Mormon believers. They believe in the followes the second, that which in the second in Groveland, in that State, there is a large so the four developed in that State, there is a large so the four developed in the second in Groveland, in the State, there is a large so the four developed in the second in the second in Groveland, in the second in Groveland, in the second in Groveland, in the second in the second in the second in the second in Groveland, in the State, there is a large so the second in the second in Groveland, in the State, there is a large so the second in the second in the second in the second in Groveland, in the State, there is a large so the second in the second in Groveland, in the State, there is a large so the second in the second in Groveland, in the State, there is a large so the second in the second in Groveland, in the State, there is a large so the second in Groveland, in the State, there is a large so the

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Wanted. A COMFORTARLE, LARGE DWELLING-ROOM, unfurnished, centrally located, for a single gontleman. Address A., Drawer 131. n23 d21\* WANTED—AGENTS! AGENTS! in every county at 270 a month (expenses paid) to introduce Afteen new and use/ful articles, the best-selling ever offered. For particulars address OTIS T. GAREY. Biddeford Maine.

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I,000 MULES AND HORSES AT the stable of W. S. DEHONEY & CO., On Second street, between Main and Market. Wanted Immediately, 100,000 BUSHELS CORN AND OATS, FOR at store-house, No. 136 Wall street, between Main and river. a30 d6m W. B. LEONARD.

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THOUSAND CAVALRY AND
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depots (Belieview and Pleasureville), on Louisville and Lexington Railroad. The improvements are
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fencing. Possession given at once, Reier to Orville
Ford or Tinsley & Fible, at Eminence, Ky., or to Dr. H.
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55 HEAD OF FINE YEARLING MULES.
Apply to
di dls\*

Near Scottsville, Allen co., Ky. Drug Store for Sale,

MY FARM OF 205 ACRES. AT O'BAN, and the following for Rail cand, is offered for sale. It is well watered and well set in grass—has 5 acres of vineyard Young vines and young orchard of applea and peaches. Would take a city residence in part pay. Call and see me, as I will give a bargain, or apply to Dr. FOREE, opposite the Gustom-house, Louisville, Ky, n12 dtf B. MUSSELMAN.

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Bowling Green, and Glarksville daily.
7:50 A. M. EXPRESS PASSENGER Train for Lebanon,
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On and after Monday, Oct. 17, 1864, On and after Monday, Oct. 17, 1892, EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES DAILY (EXCEPT SUN-day) at 5:35 A. [M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Belieview. Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Locisville at 7:10 P. M. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations), leaves Louisville at 2:30 P. M. Leaves Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:50 A. M. FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington daily (Sundays excepted).

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ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing Steam Syphon Pumps from any party in the city of Louisville other than E. Barraboux, who is our only authorized agent. All Steam Syphons made and sold by any other party are direct infringements of patents granted by the United States and owned by us; and parties selling or using the same will be prosecuted by law.

LANSDELL & ALTER, Dec. 8, 1864—dlm

St. Louis, Mo.

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EALED proposals will be received at this office until Delta thing of 25 many next, at 12 o'clock, M., for furishing, at such point or points on the river landing of his city as may be designated by the City Engineer, welve thousand (12,000) perches of hard blue Himestone, or paving; the rocks not to exceed six inches in thickens, and to be suitable for paving of not less than nine or more than twelve inches in depth fruible work; all obe delivered on or before the lat day of April, 1888, the names are to be given in the bids of two approved sentities, in the amount of fifty thousand (50,000) doint, for the faithful performance of the contract. All roposals are to be indersed on the envelope, "Proposals or furnishing paving-stone for the city of Memphis." idds for the contract not in conformity with the above squirements will not be entertained.

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500 PIECES HEAVY POWER-LOOM BAGGING 500 coils machine-spun Rope, "Hemp Leaf" brand, our own make; 300 half coils machine-spun Rope, "Hemp Leaf" 5.000 lbs Twine, various brands; or sale by m26 d30 RICHARDSON, CHATARD, & CO.

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